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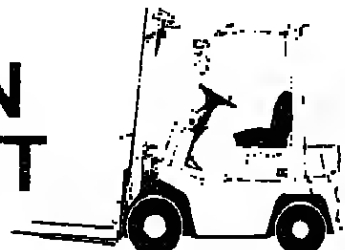
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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Israel settles behind new border

TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (R) — Israelis settled back behind a new border — in the Sinai desert Friday and looked hopefully toward a weekend start of civilian frontier traffic.

The Egyptians formally took charge Friday of a 14,400-square km piece of north central Sinai to complete phase one of the bandover prescribed by the Israel-Egypt peace treaty of March, 1979.

According to the treaty, it is at this stage that frontiers between the two countries should be thrown open to civilian travel for the first time since the Jewish state was founded in 1948.

But this and other aspects of normalizing mutual relations seems likely to proceed more slowly than anticipated by Israel.

Israel still controls a third of the peninsula which is not due to be returned to Egypt until April, 1982.

Airline services will not start Sunday, the inauguration date announced by Prime

Israeli jets fly low over Sidon

SIDON, Jan. 25 (R) — Israeli jets Friday flew low over the south Lebanese port of Sidon drawing anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian and Lebanese positions, residents said.

It was the first overflight by Israeli planes since Syrian peace-keeping troops around Sidon started a withdrawal from certain units last weekend.

Israeli newspapers have said the Syrians were reinforcing their positions near the Israeli border. There has been no comment so far on the reports from the Syrians.

But the Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar* reported Friday that the Syrian government had advised the Palestinian commando movement to put its forces on alert because Damascus believed Israel was preparing for an offensive.

A 6,000-strong United Nations peace-keeping force has been stationed in South Lebanon since a brief Israeli invasion across the rugged border region in March 1978.

Minister Menahem Begin during a visit to Egypt two weeks ago. Government sources now say arrangements may take months to complete.

Officials in Tel Aviv are uncertain what will happen when the first Israeli tourists present themselves at the new crossing point near El Arish on the northern Sinai coast.

The slow pace of normalization reflects coolness between the two countries over the slow pace of negotiations on granting autonomy to Palestinians of the Jordan West Bank and Gaza.

The day actually stipulated in the treaty for opening borders is Saturday. But, because of the Jewish Sabbath, Israeli frontier posts will not be open for business until Sunday, officials here said.

Government leaders evidently had in mind the previous occasion when a breach of the Sabbath brought down a cabinet. That was in 1976 when then-Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was forced out of office because some American-supplied F-15 combat planes arrived here to a welcoming ceremony during Sabbath hours.

Returning from a visit to Egypt Thursday night, Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said land routes would be open from Friday. But aides said actual travel would start Monday.

It remains unclear just how many travelers will be permitted across the border. Egyptian officials have said only a trickle of visitors will be allowed in at first.

Nor have arrangements been made so far for such matters as vehicle insurance and currency exchange. Egypt has said that Israeli visitors will require visas and so far 2,300 of these have been issued by Israel's Foreign Ministry in consultation with Cairo.

Begin received a 15-minute telephone call from Egypt's President Anwar Sadat this morning to mark the beginning of the normalization phase. Aides said Sadat assured the Israeli leader that all agreements would be implemented as planned.

Many officials were nevertheless sceptical that Egypt's bureaucracy would permit any

swift march to normalization, although this was not taken as a serious setback.

Despite the doubts, a heavy crush of Israeli traffic was expected to try to make the border crossing Sunday. For Israelis, one of the principal treaty rewards was the prospect of favoring the unfamiliar experience of crossing a land border in peacetime.

An Israeli tour company advertised places on a bus to travel from Tel Aviv to Cairo via El Arish Sunday. The charge was \$170 per person for the fare and three nights accommodation.

The bus was soon sold out, but a company spokesman said places had been restricted to holders of non-Israeli passports — not too difficult a condition in a country where large numbers of people hold dual nationalities. The organizers said it was hoped entry visas would be issued at the border.

Meanwhile U.S. presidential envoy Sol Linowitz comes to the Middle East this weekend to try to reconcile a controversy between Egypt and Israel on the meaning of Palestinian autonomy.

Assad due in Riyadh

RIYADH, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Assad was due to arrive here Saturday for talks with King Khaled, official sources said.

Assad's trip takes place the day before Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is due in Damascus on a three day visit.

Saudi Arabia is staunchly anti-Soviet and was the first country to announce a boycott of the Olympic games because of the Kremlin's Afghanistan thrust. Syria has not backed the Soviet intervention. Officials here did not specify what Assad would discuss with King Khaled.

Officials in Jeddah said they regarded the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as the most serious and pressing current regional event.

But the Syrians want greater stress placed on opposition to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

Postponed one day

Fahd optimistic over conference

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — Before Friday's scheduled departure to Islamabad for Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Crown Prince Fahd expressed the hope that the Islamic ministers' conference will achieve its objectives.

He said the conference is being held to discuss the dimensions of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Speaking to *'Al-Thawra'* newspaper of North Yemen Prince Fahd said solidarity was the principal pillar of Islamic and Arab strength in order "to confront the dangers besetting them from every direction."

The Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and a fair solution would ensure peace and stability in the Middle East, he said. Fahd denied reports claiming King Hussein of Jordan had submitted an alternative plan to the Camp David formula.

"Such matters must be discussed at Arab League level because any such plan must be approved by the Arab world as a whole," he said.

The Saudi Arabian government does not believe in military alliances or approve of foreign bases in any Arab country because "this would constitute an invasion of our sovereignty," he said.

He added that for this reason the Kingdom will not enter into any alliances, which would tamper with its internal affairs, whether these alliances are with the East or West.

But such a policy will not prevent the government from buying arms without strings attached, nor with conditions from any source.

In regard to oil policies, the Crown Prince said Saudi Arabia is concerned about the interests of the developing states so that they will not be hurt by any policies. At the same time, there must be careful consideration given oil policies so rise would not adversely affect the world economic order.

As an example, he pointed out the OPEC special fund for assisting developing states, which were hurt by oil price rises.

Fahd said the economic progress of the country is continuing to strengthen in terms of security and stability. A new system of rule, which will be published soon, will be derived from Islamic principles, he added.

Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, while preparing to leave for the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference due to begin today in Islamabad said he is very optimistic about the meeting.

The majority of states agreeing to attend the conference to counter the serious

developments in the region gives him confidence about the results.

In an interview with *Iqra* magazine, he said his recent tour of some Arab states has convinced him there was a complete understanding of the situation and a unity of view regarding Afghanistan.

The attack on Afghanistan has revealed the truth about Soviet intentions and its expansionist designs in the Islamic region and its strategic possibilities, he added.

Faisal said Saudi Arabia is willing and ready to help and support all Arab and Islamic states in all circumstances, and will offer anything needed to stand up to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

In addition, he said the Kingdom's policy is based on a conviction that Arab unity is essential for the realization of their objectives and the maintenance of their security and stability.

In Islamabad a Pakistan government statement gave no reason for the last-minute postponement of the conference, which was due to open Saturday.

But Iran Thursday asked the Secretariat of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) to delay the opening because it coincided with the anniversary of the Camp David peace agreement between Egypt and Israel and with the establishment of diplomatic relations between them.

The conference was called by Pakistan and Bangladesh to coordinate an Islamic response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in line with other diplomatic efforts aimed at securing a withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Conference sources said some Arab states were trying to widen the conference's agenda to include Palestinian rights and normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

This could dilute any strong anti-Soviet resolution and lead to an attack on the United States, they said.

The conference is expected to be stormy despite signs around Islamabad urging ministers to "hold fast to Islam and do not be divisive."

Afghanistan's new Soviet-backed leader Babrak Karmal, leader himself of a staunchly Muslim nation, is sending his prime minister Shah Muhammad Dost.

Preparations are also underway for a representative of the tribal insurgents fighting to oppose Karmal's regime to address the conference.

The sources said the conference could endorse attempts that have been made to expel Afghanistan from the organization although it was not possible yet to determine

Continued on back page

Mayor sees Jeddah as M.E. trade center

By Farouk Laqman

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — Jeddah will become the commercial hub of the Middle East as Saudi Arabia enters a golden age, the city's mayor told a group of businessmen.

Mayor Muhammad Said Farsi, addressing a business meeting at the Sheraton Hotel, said the city will "definitely become the commercial center of the Middle East."

Farsi spoke about construction and development during the affair, which marked the final days of the Middle East Construction Exhibition.

He said the development of the Kingdom under the guidance and direction of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd was a comprehensive plan in construction, economy, planning and other facets of progress.

"Jeddah will become the central commercial center in the country. The new airport is one of the largest in the world, and likewise, the city's Islamic Port," he said.

He added that arrivals and departures will be easier and will occur on a larger scale, and the facilitation of the movement of goods will be reflected in increased trade.

"We cannot isolate the economic aspect from the planning and construction. Besides, the actions and plans of private individuals and companies are helping the development of the city considerably," he added.

Farsi said, "Propelled by the low rate of



Mayor Farsi addressing the meeting.

income taxes and import constraints, they are contributing to the development of the country." In addition, Farsi said that in the past "we used to be content with whatever little we had and could afford. But now, we hope, in this golden age, to place Jeddah in the pivotal position in the Middle East."

Earlier during the meeting, which was organized by Khayyat Corporation for Trade and Refrigeration, the company's managing director spoke about the country's development under the leadership of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd. He urged private companies to take advantage of the fine climate of investment and initiative afforded by government policies.

Forrestal to visit Alexandria

CAIRO, Jan. 25 (AP) — The U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal* will pay a call at the Egyptian port city of Alexandria on Sunday U.S. sources said.

The 80,000-ton carrier will be accompanied by a frigate on what the sources said was a "routine courtesy call and good will visit."

The sources, who declined to be identified, said the visit was one of eight such portcalls to be made by American ships this year.

Last year, the sources said, 12 U.S. ships visited Alexandria, Egypt's largest port on the Mediterranean.

The *Forrestal* is manned by about 5,000 sailors and includes a small contingent of marine guards numbering about 50. The five-day portcall is to end Feb. 1.

The courtesy visit comes only days after President Jimmy Carter enunciated a new Middle East doctrine to protect U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf area by force if necessary.

But U.S. sources here said the visit had been planned for several months.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who has expressed concern about the possibility of a war over Middle East oil, has encouraged the Americans to step up their military presence in the area to counter Soviet moves.

The *Forrestal*, part of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, has not been included thus far in the naval buildup in the Persian Gulf, the sources said.

Bank for women opens in Riyadh

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — The Kingdom's first bank run by women, for women was due to open its doors in Riyadh Saturday morning.

Although not a bank in the legal sense, the Riyadh branch of the Rajhi Company for Currency and Trading will perform most banking transactions only for women who do not wish to conduct business in normal bank branches. The entire staff will be composed of qualified female bankers.

Services include maintenance of accounts, remission of money inside and outside the Kingdom and the buying and selling of travelers checks and currencies.

In a statement publicizing the opening, Rajhi said the branch will be "in keeping with Islamic traditions and customs" which discourage mixing of the sexes.

Arab News reported Oct. 17 that the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency had told banks that it would not object to the opening of branches staffed wholly by women for women.

That announcement followed relatively successful "ladies only" banking in Kuwait and Abu Dhabi. Banks with women occupying all senior management positions are operating also in the United States.

Ladies-only banking is seen as consonant with recent moves toward segregation as the most appropriate way for women to enjoy present economic benefits without, in the words of an Interior Ministry statement, "compromising their modesty and traditional role."

Under Saudi Law, women may own real estate and businesses and may also manage them. Recent statements by senior government officials suggest that in management segregation by sex must be observed.

'Stable dollar' veers from gold fluctuations

By Harry H. Jansen

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — The recent wild movements in the price of gold — fluctuating \$100 up or down in one day — has left a lot of people confused, alarmed or bemused. It has also made some gold speculators rich, while others, who thanked on a continuing increase in price, emerged with burnt fingers when the price dipped.

Gold dealers throughout the world are at a loss to describe this "madness" while others are left to put the pieces together by finding a political turmoil in the world, the weakness of the dollar or the simple mistrust of the ordinary man in the street about politicians' inability to solve domestic economic problems.

There is a grain of truth in all the above, for the world suddenly finds itself on the threshold of a new cold war between the superpowers. If one were to ask for the connection between the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the present impasse on the ex-Shah's future and the amputation of Tito's left leg, the answer might be a straightforward "nothing." Yet, it is such seemingly unrelated events that set the world's politicians' nerves on edge. Their fears and confusions about the world's future are transmitted to the ordinary public and financial institutions who try to hedge some of their financial assets in gold.

The recent price movements, which took gold prices to a low \$585 per ounce from around \$835 an ounce only a few days earlier, showed the impossibility of trying to predict

where gold prices could reach, or determining the "true" market price.

Throughout these movements, the United States dollar remained basically stable and thus did not support the belief that once the dollar firms, the gold price falls. This could have been true before, when international money dealers turned to gold buying in moderate amounts in order to hedge against a fall in the dollar's value.

The dollar remained stable because the U.S. Treasury and the West German Bundesbank intervene on the exchange markets when they see the dollar falling or rising beyond a certain level, usually 1.7390 to 1.7150 dollar-dm.

The favorite explanation now offered by gold dealers in Europe is that gold prices took a trouble because of the liquidation of speculative purchases and forward contracts. This set up a temporary panic reaction among buyers who wanted to sell. In an orderly market, dealers would have waited to assess the situation by trying to find out the sources of sales, the quantities involved, etc. But nerves are so frayed that anything starts a panic rush to either buy or sell.

In order to curb such "excesses," the gold bullion market has started talking some voluntary action to bring order into the market. The most important step to date has been the declaration of the Zurich banks trading in gold that henceforth the house for dealers would shut at noon instead of late afternoon. While this might give dealers and govern-

Continued on back page

Gold fluctuates; dollar mixed

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP) — The price of gold, down from the record highs of several days ago, went up and down on Europe's bullion markets. The dollar had a mixed day with little demand for the currency.

Gold closed in Zurich, Europe's main bullion center, at \$690.00 an ounce, \$20 up on Wednesday's late quote. But in London, the price dipped by \$20.50 to close at \$672.00 bullion peaked at \$775.00 an ounce in New York Monday after a stampede into the pre-

cious metal, a traditional sanctuary in times of monetary troubles. The crises in Iran and Afghanistan fueled the gold rush.

Friday's closing gold price (in dollars per troy ounce):	
London	672.00
Paris	671.81
Frankfurt	712.00
Zurich	690.00
Hong Kong	681.70

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Agricultural development reviewed

First class of Hasa farming trainees graduates

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh has attended the graduation of the first group from a veterinary training and livestock center in Hasa. The ceremony was also attended by Prince Muhammad bin Fahd bin Jiluwi, governor of Hasa. The group was made up 180 students of whom five were

Abdo Yamani denies Egyptian allegations

RIYADH, Jan. 25 (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani denied any knowledge by Saudi Arabia of a phased settlement between Jordan and Israel.

Dr. Yamani was denying an allegation in the Egyptian magazine *Akher Sa'a*. He said the report was completely false and unfounded, and that there had been no change in Jordan's policy. King Hussein had made that quite clear.

Claims in the same magazine that Palestinians in the Kingdom were being harassed were also denied. Dr. Yamani said that Saudi Arabia's policy towards Palestinians and the Palestinian question remains unchanged. Dr. Yamani described the reports as a continuation of the campaign of cheap jibes which can only benefit the enemies of the Arab people.

from Gulf states and North Yemen.

Dr. Sheikh later inspected the center, including students' accommodation, *Al Riyadh* said Thursday.

Dr. Sheikh was touring the Hasa region to inspect agricultural projects. He commented that great progress has been made in private farms of the area, including on the Hasa Irrigation and Drainage project.

During a visit to King Faisal University in Hasa, Dr. Sheikh was given a lecture on the university's plans and project by Dr. Muhammad Said Al-Qahtani, rector of the university.

He toured the Faculties of Agriculture and Food, the Veterinary Medicine and Animal Production.

Dr. Sheikh Thursday arrived in Hasa and visited the Tyun area and some experimental farms run by the General Directorate of Agriculture in Hasa.

In a review of the Kingdom's farming scene, *Al Jazeera* meanwhile reported that expenditure on agriculture and water increased by 61.5 per cent in the last ten years. The figure rose from SR487 million in 1968 and 1969 to SR2,940 billion in 1978 to 1979.

The paper said that realizing that the agricultural sector is one of the pillars of the national economy, where 50 per cent of the Saudi Arabian people works, the government has been encouraging and assisting the pri-

vate sector to help it produce, process and market food.

The state has laid down five principles for agricultural development: raising efficiency and increasing agricultural and animal production; developing, preserving and exploiting grazing areas and forests; developing fish and fishing; developing water resources, preserving and exploiting them on scientific principles; diversifying the national agricultural produce.

To achieve these objectives, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water has divided the country into eight regions. Three international firms have been brought in to survey and study six. The studies have been completed and a survey of the two remaining regions is being considered.

The state subsidizes seeds, chemical fertilizers, agricultural machinery and provides the incentive of financial assistance to farmers, meat and dairy farms, and chicken farms, cattle and transport.

To balance the development of rural areas and cities and encourage the private sector to

Medina celebrates anniversary of PLO

MEDINA, Jan. 25 (SPA) — The Palestine National Liberation Front (Fateh) held ceremony here Thursday to mark the 15th anniversary of the beginning of the Palestinian revolution.

The participants included Sheikh Saad Al-Nasser Al-Sudairi, deputy governor of Medina, deputizing for Prince Abdul Mohsen, the governor.

Speaking on behalf of the governor, Sheikh Saad said that the Palestinian revolution had been able to make the Palestine cause an international issue. The Kingdom's attitude toward this issue has remained unchanged. He repeated Saudi Arabia would never hesitate to extend every possible help to make the cause a success, "a brotherly obligation."

The PLO's representatives in the Kingdom, Rafik Namahy, reviewed the Palestinian revolution and thanked the Kingdom for its support. The program consisted of recitations of poems and speeches on the heroism of the people of Palestine.

invest more in agriculture, as well as to reduce dependence on imported foods, national policy depends on eight principles.

They are the proper use of water resources, particularly exhaustible sources; maximum self-sufficiency in producing agricultural machines, seeds and fertilizers; making the private sector, including cooperative societies, prepare and facilitate processing and distributing foods; providing foreign investors in agriculture with the advantages enjoyed by foreigners investing in industry; providing safety services and preserve the health of animals required in agriculture by the private sector; increasing government loans to develop agriculture by the private sector; increasing government loans to develop agriculture, including as well as fishing; setting incentives and programs for fixing prices; and protecting the environment from agricultural movement.

Saudi Arabia produces 25 per cent of the total local consumption of grains. They are planted on an area of 4.5 million dunums and make up the largest single category of agricultural production. Vegetables come second, exported to some Gulf states in certain seasons. They include tomatoes, onions and water-melons.

Potato farming has done well. They have been planted in 14 directorates in the Kingdom under the potato planting project, adopted in 1976.

For all season supply of vegetables to the majorities, green houses nurseries use plastic or glass covered houses where temperature and moisture are controlled. Advanced irrigation systems are used to conserve water by dripping, spray or humidification.

In fruit farming, dates are the major produce, suited to the environment of most of the Kingdom. They are followed in order of importance by grapes and acids.

Chicken farming has risen sharply in the past few years. However, imports of eggs and chickens are also rising because of an increase of population.

There are 15 dairy farms in the Kingdom, 29 more under construction and many others where work is ready to begin. Existing farms have 3,500 cows, which annually produce 120,000 tons of milk.



SHOW: Scenes from the Middle East Construction Exhibition, where 50,000 square meters of space holds the stands of 500 exhibitors just outside Jeddah Airport perimeter. The exhibition ends Saturday.



By Perkins group

Oil saving plan suggested

Special to Arab News

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — The Perkins Engines Group, a manufacturer of diesel engines, has proposed a six-point strategy for the conservation of the world's fuel oil resources.

"So far," Perkins says, "we have had only a foretaste of a foreseeable future when the world's supplies of crude oil begin to run out, and unless positive steps are taken now by world leaders to adopt a united fuel policy we could face a crisis, possibly before the end of this century, which would make today's problems seem insignificant."

Perkins proposes that: — Existing petroleum-based fuels be conserved by ensuring that their use is confined to automotive applications.

— All stationary equipment be powered by traditional forms of energy such as electricity, gas and coal or by newer developments such as solar energy.

— The use of the compression ignition engine and its derivatives be extended, using not only petroleum-based fuels, but also possible alternatives such as liquid fuels coal and alcohol fuels.

— That the production of wide-cut fuels, obtained by eliminating certain selective refining processes, and suitable for use in diesel engines, be encouraged, thus conserving energy wasted by refinery cracking processes.

— That the diesel be adapted to make the most efficient use of distillate fuels derived from coal and alcohol fuels when sufficient quantities are available.

— That alcohol fuels are initially used for blending with gasoline in progressively increasing quantities, thus maximizing the proportion of the barrel available for diesel and wide cut fuels.

To support its case for a strategy dependent on the diesel engine and its derivatives, Perkins points out that the diesel is the most efficient and economical way of using petroleum-based fuels and that the greater amount of basic energy consumed in the process of refining gasoline is itself wasteful.

The internal combustion engine of the future, as Perkins sees it, will be a development of the reciprocating piston engine, much as we know it today, but would probably feature additional combustion assistance.

WEATHER

It will be fine during the day and cold at night, especially in the northern region, where frost and fog will form in the early morning.

Low and medium cloud will hang over various parts of the country, and scattered rains are expected in the northern region.

Winds will be moderate and variable. They will be active occasionally in the northern region, causing sand haze.

Seas will be medium to moderate.

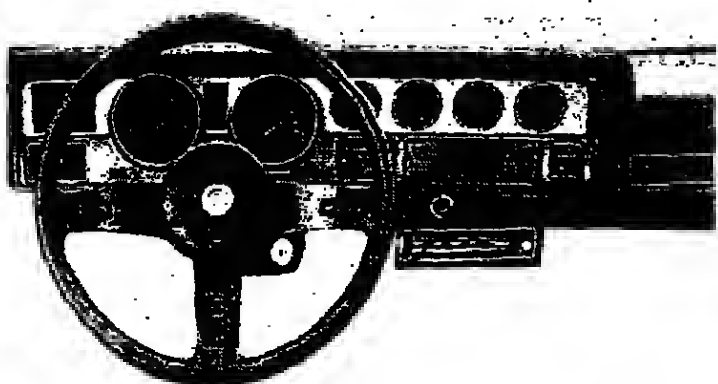
Friday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	26	16	Tabuk	15	01
Jeddah	26	17	Turaif	12	03
Riyadh	18	08	Arar	15	02
Dhahran	19	07	Bisha	23	08
Medina	21	08	Yanbu	26	11
Taif	20	06	Abba	17	07

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Detailed specification phase begins

Design work on Tihama power project finished

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — Design work on the Tihama electrification project has just been completed. The consultant, British Electricity International, is about to discuss detailed technical specifications, according to *Saudi Business* magazine, published Saturday. It is possibly the largest power project in the world since the Tennessee Valley River project was completed nearly 30 years ago.

The design work, commissioned by the government's General Electricity Organization, is for an area larger than any of the country's other rural electrification schemes. It covers 4,500 towns and villages and a population of 300,000 in a strip 300 kilometers long and 50 kilometers wide, the coastal plain and foothills of the mountain from Mastab to Dhab. The area involved is from south of Jeddah to north of Jizan.

The British company is designing a system to cover the whole region, drawing up specifications for plant and equipment and preparing tender documents for the construction award.

The specifications will probably call for a central power station in Qunfuzah, with transmission lines of 132 kilovolts. Construction will take at least four years. Although the voltage will be the same as that in Hyundai's Asir electrification project, just over the escarpment, the Tihama scheme will cover a larger area. The costs will apparently be proportionate to other rural power schemes

in the Kingdom.

BEI was set up in 1976 by state-owned regional boards of the power supply industry in Britain to handle overseas work. It has just renewed a two-year design, operation and management contract with the Riyadh Electricity Company and Suburbs.

In Riyadh, the American firm of General Electric is carrying out a project that will add 800 megawatts to the system already being increased by 550 megawatts under a 1977 contract with Brown Boveri of Switzerland. Last week General Electric secured guaran-

tees of \$115.6 million from the United States Export-Import Bank for the project.

The firm is supplying and installing 50 megawatt oil-fired gas turbines, sixteen in all under a deal worth SR742 million signed in July.

The Tihama project and the GE contract will eventually be linked through the dream of a national grid. The Tihama scheme is one of a series of rural electrification schemes that can be expected to increase in volume with the promised emphasis on development of the countryside in the Third Plan: GEO Gov-

ernor Mahmoud Tayba has said that funds will be allocated in the next financial year for a similar scheme for the land to the south of Taif, as well as in Hail, Jof, Najran, Bisha and Nammas.

The Riyadh generators will be an improvement in a quality of power supply that has been so lamentable as to lead King Khaled to express his displeasure at the frequency of cuts. That was two years ago, and Riyadh residents will agree that things are now far better, but within 18 months the company is to be merged into a larger unit to supply the whole Central Region.

The Saudi United Electric Company was set up last year with a capital of SR5 billion, SR 3 billion of that state money, and given a 30-year co-cession to supply the Riyadh and Qasim areas. It will be able to call on the facilities of the GEO.

While development in the Tihama is a matter of bringing power to people with none whatsoever, stimulating industrial and agricultural activity, in Riyadh it is a matter of keeping pace with ballooning demand.

Abdul Aziz Abdul Wahed, the director of the Riyadh Electric Company and Suburbs, has said that the capital's consumption is increasing at the rate of 50 per cent a year, the world's highest. It was hard to keep pace with expansion of housing that seldom took utilities into account.

Saudi players meet Korean football team

RIYADH, Jan. 25 — The Saudi Arabian national team is to play two football games against South Korea this week. The first will be on Wednesday in Riyadh, the second on Friday in Dammam. The home team has already begun training, and preparations will last until the games every day except Monday and Tuesday.

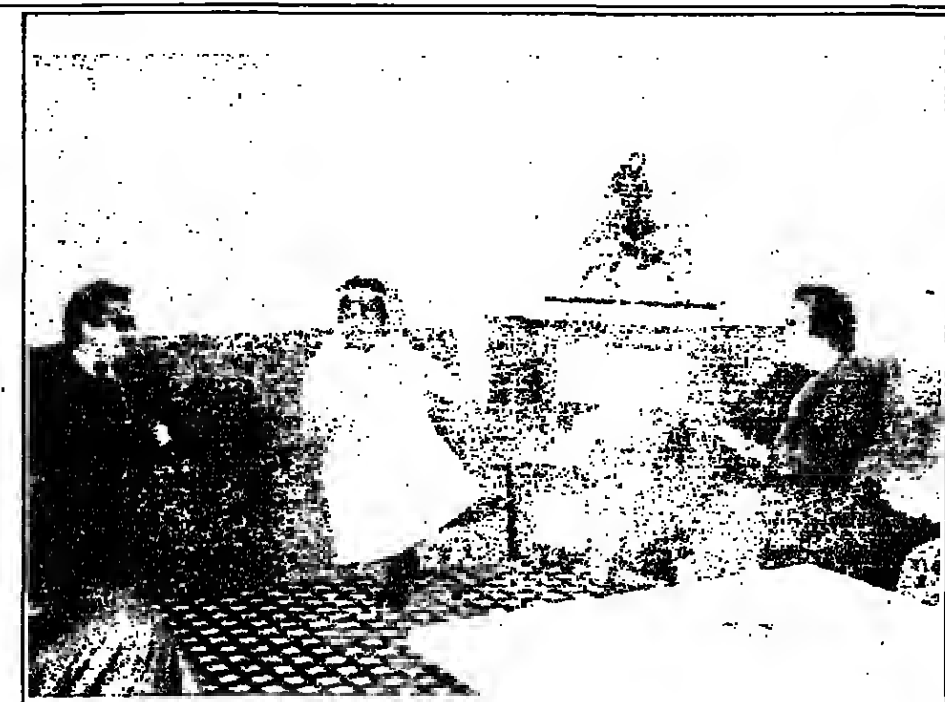
Saudi Comment

By Hashem Abdo Hashem
Al Bilad

It is in the interests of the people of the country that the Interior Ministry has organized the system of hiring foreign labor.

A few recent transgressions, perhaps unwitting, necessitated the reorganization to plug any loopholes. An uncontrolled labor market may well disturb other economic activities in the country.

So what can the citizen offer his country by way of service at his juncture to development? We have a lot of ambition and a great deal of things to accomplish and it would not be easy or sensible to



MEETING: Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil meets Moroccan Minister of Finance Al-Raghawi in Riyadh.

In Eastern Province

Dutch discuss trade ties

DAMMAM, Jan. 25 (SPA) — A visiting Dutch delegation discussed expanding commercial relations with Saudi Arabia in a meeting with officials of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry here Thursday.

Their talks also dealt with the possibility of setting up joint ventures and the participation of Dutch companies in various projects in the Eastern Province.

The delegation, consisting of officials from the Dutch Ministry of Health and government trade development agencies, arrived here Tuesday on a tour of the Kingdom.

Also in Dammam, Sheikh Saad Al-Moajjal, chairman of the Board of Directors of the chamber of the Eastern Province Thursday met with the parliamentary secretary to the Malaysian Ministry of Industries.

The meeting was attended by Abdul Razzak Abdul Majid, chairman of Malaysia's Timber Manufacturing Board, and a delegation.

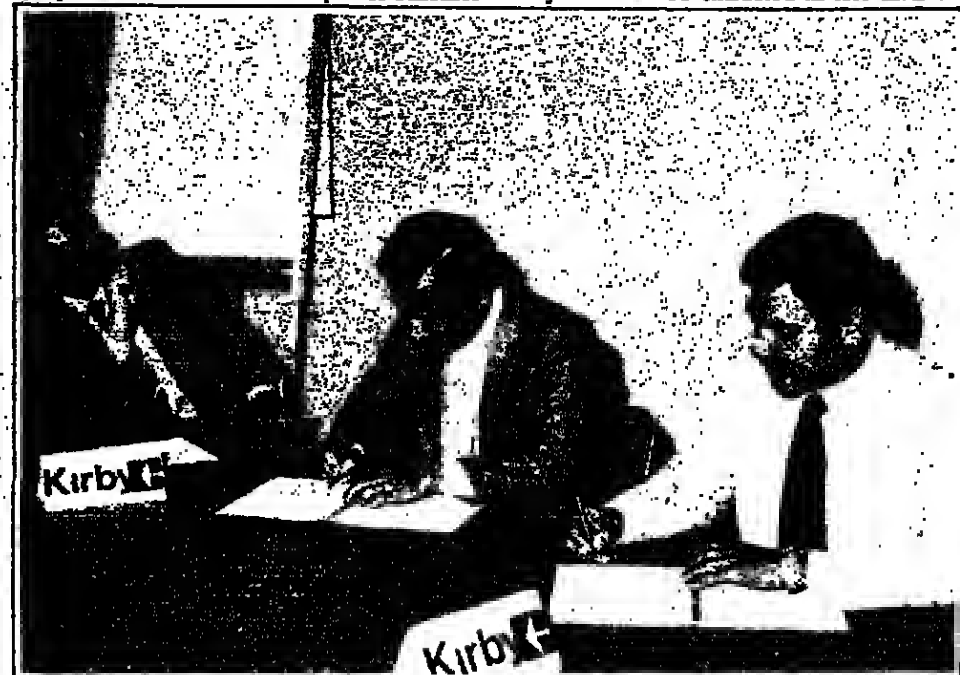
The participants discussed ways of increasing the timber trade, as well as other areas of commerce.

The Malaysian delegation, which arrived here from Dubai Wednesday, will hold a timber exhibition in Jeddah between Feb. 3 and 5.

British make film in Medina region

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — A British television and radio team has visited Medina and surrounding historic sites. They made a film on urban development and projects carried out in the areas. They were accompanied by Abdul Hayy Osman, head of the museum and historic sites division of the Ministry of Education, it was reported Thursday, team had earlier visited the Faw area near Riyadh.

Meanwhile, a team of archeologists from the Antiquities Department of the Ministry of Education is making an archeological survey of the region north-west of Medina. The survey will last three months.



SIGNING: A signing ceremony at Kirby Kuwait's Shuaiba offices to appoint Baker Trading & Contracting Corporation new certified builders for the Eastern Province. Kirby Kuwait already has three sales offices and six builders in Saudi Arabia. The picture shows Ramad Shami, general manager of Baker Trading's Building Division and Muayyad Al-Khudairi, Kirby regional sales manager for Saudi Arabia. Gerald Hawkins, manager of marketing planning, looks on.

For bookings

Jeddah gets BA computer

Special to Arab News

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — Babs, the British Airways Reservation system, introduced to Dhahran and Riyadh at the end of 1978, has been extended to Jeddah.

The system uses computers linked to 3,500 display units and 1,000 teleprinters in 650 cities around the world. The network extends from Helsinki in the north to Cape Town in the south, and east to west from Tokyo to Los Angeles. It represents over 800 man-years of development effort, and is the largest of its kind, according to the airline.

The system uses two AMDAHL V/7 computers. They have a bank of data from which any item can be extracted in less than one

tenth of a second and displayed on screen. Babs holds details of every British Airways flight for a year ahead, the schedule for some 70 airlines and full booking details for some 15 million passengers a year.

The system gives British Airways passengers, its sales staff and travel agents direct access to seat inventories of all British Airways flights. This allows immediate confirmation of bookings at overseas stations. There is no longer any need for time consuming teletype transactions with London, the airline says.

Equally, as soon as a seat becomes available on a flight, owing perhaps to last minute cancellation, it is made available for sale immediately at all points on the Babs network.

Babs also provides a streamlined hotel reservation service and bookings of package tours can also be made. Babs can also display fare quotations for many itineraries and a computerized ticketing facility is being extended.

The automatic construction of fares is scheduled to be ready for use at all Babs-equipped offices in 1980. It will simplify confusion from fare structures, currency and fuel surcharging mechanisms increasing in complexity.

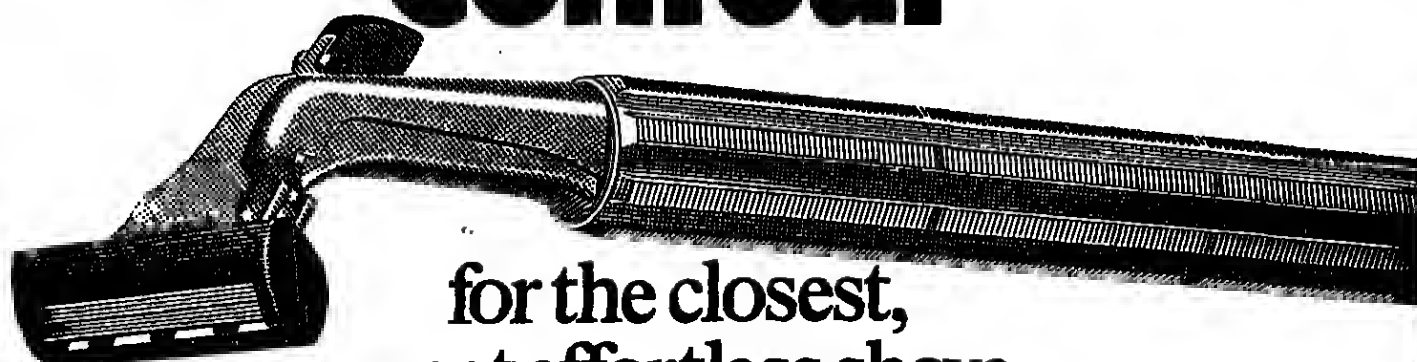
Wounded from Mecca sent for care abroad

JEDDAH, Jan. 25 — Some people wounded in the attack on the Holy Haram have been sent abroad for treatment. This is according to instructions of King Khaled that they be given "all necessary treatment," the director of Medical Services at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation was quoted as saying Thursday.

Land deals surge

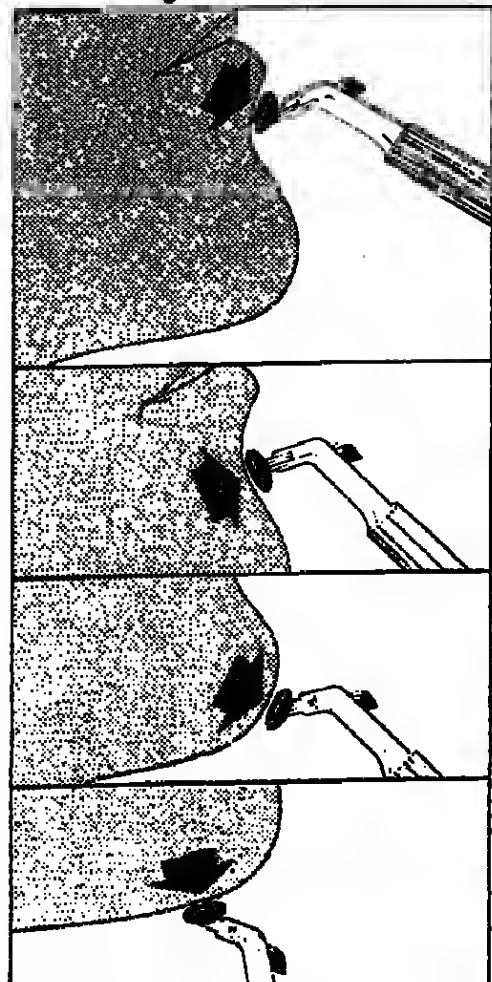
RIYADH, Jan. 25 — The volume of real estate and land deals increased considerably during the first few weeks of the new year. According to *Al-Jazirah* newspaper Friday 8,000 certificates were handled by the registration office here during the last two months.

New pivot-head Gillette Contour



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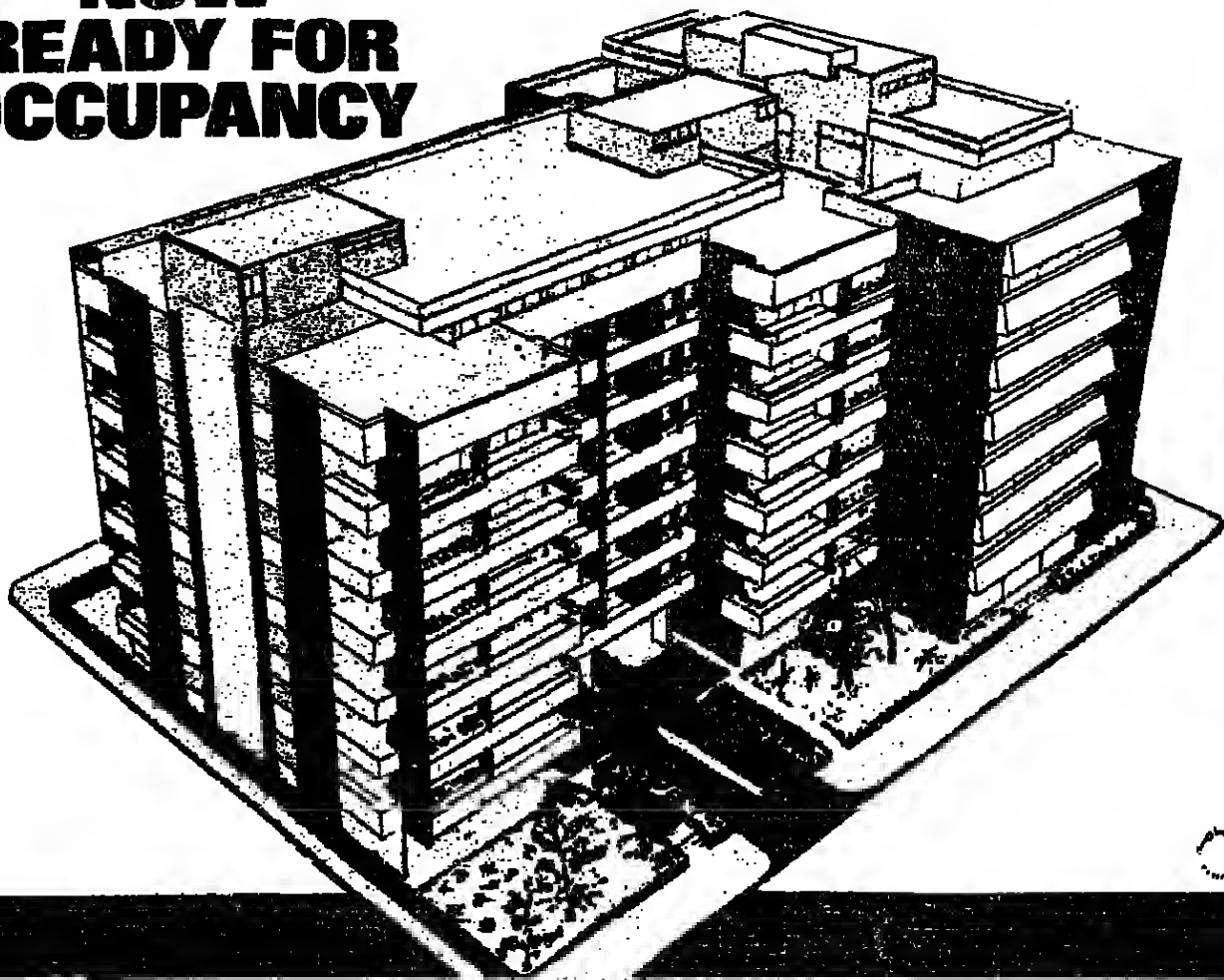
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Carter's Gulf statement draws widespread attack

KUWAIT, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — Kuwait today criticized President Jimmy Carter's pledge to use force if necessary to protect the Gulf, describing it as interference in the affairs of Gulf states.

The Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul-Aziz Hussein, was quoted by the Kuwaiti newspapers *Al-Rai Al-Aam* and *Al-Qabas* as saying "the defense of the Gulf is the concern of its peoples and they reject any interference in their affairs."

President Carter said in his State of the Union address to Congress on Wednesday that an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Gulf region would be regarded as an assault. Such action would be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force, he said.

"The people of this region are capable of reserving their own security and stability," Hussein was quoted as saying.

In the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the newspaper *Al-Ihtad* said Friday the U.S. was using the Soviet action in Afghanistan as an excuse to expand its military presence in the Gulf.

The paper said in an editorial, quoted by the official Emirates News Agency (WAM), "The big powers only want us as a market for weapons, a source of oil, and an experimental battlefield."

Hussein told *Al-Rai Al-Aam* and *Al-Ihtad* that it was in the interests of the superpowers and all oil-consuming countries to see the Gulf countries clear from their con-

flicts because the Gulf was the world's main oil supplier.

Editorials in two Kuwaiti newspapers Friday also attacked Carter's statement.

Al-Anbaa accused the United States of exaggerating the Soviet danger in order "to acquire a foothold in the Gulf and establish new American bases."

"While we thank Carter for his concern about our independence and our oil, we say to him and others that American protection and a nuclear umbrella are beyond our imagination."

Al-Watan said that Carter has tried to cram his statement with such words as security, peace and freedom, but "this will not deceive the people who now suffer and have suffered in the past from U.S. policy."

In Damascus, Syrian newspapers Friday also attacked the Carter administration for what they termed its interference in Middle East and Gulf affairs.

The government newspaper *Tishrin* said threats by the United States to interfere by force constituted "a flagrant aggressive interference which will be rejected, denounced and resisted if necessary."

The Arabs would refuse to turn the Arab world into an American state and would not accept American tutelage, it added.

Al-Baath, organ of the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, said the American threat was not the first of its kind. "The Arab masses have faced many such threats and have foiled them. They now stand in cohesion and tenacity to foil the new American onslaught," it said.

In Beirut, Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese press lashed Friday at Carter's statement.

"Arabs should rally together to liberate their resources from American domination," said PLO spokesman Majed Abu Shrar.

Another PLO spokesman Yasser Abed Rabbo said Carter's warning that he would use force to protect Middle East oil routes was a "fresh demonstration of American arrogance, hegemony and gunboat diplomacy."

Lebanese newspapers, which reflect all shades of thought in the Arab world, were unanimous in criticizing Carter's declaration of the Gulf as a sphere of American vital interests.

"Carter is threatening the Gulf as if it is an American property," said *As Safr*. "He believes he has a legal right to shoot at any trespasser."

Leading columnist Michael Abu Jaoudh of *Al-Nahar* said Carter's "offer of military intervention in the Gulf is equal to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan."

Al-Anwar said Arab states were reluctant to establish direct security links with the United States because the "American government was unable to bring the Arab-Israeli conflict to a satisfactory conclusion."



RUSSIAN LIGHT ARMOR Russian soldiers stop a light tank in Soviet encampment on the outskirts of Kabul. The Russians are building up their offensive with Muslim rebels who wage a guerrilla war from their mountain strongholds.

U.S. to sell 50 planes to Morocco

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R) — The United States has announced that it will sell 50 military aircraft to Morocco, which is fighting independence-seeking Polisario guerrillas in the Western Sahara.

The 50 aircraft, worth \$ 235 million, will consist of 24 helicopters, 20 F-5e fighters and six OV-10 Bronco reconnaissance planes.

Harold Saunders, assistant secretary of

state for Near East and South Asian Affairs, said the United States is encouraging negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. He told the House of Representatives sub-committee on Africa Thursday that the aircraft would not be enough to bring Morocco victory against the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas. But he said they would strengthen Morocco's defense and internal security.

Assad confers with Jordan premier

DAMASCUS, Jan. 25 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad conferred here Thursday with visiting Jordanian Prime Minister Sherif Abdul-Hamid Sbaraf.

The Jordanian premier had earlier Thursday discussed with his Syrian counterpart, Abdul-Rauf al-Kasbi, cooperation between the two countries in the various fields and reviewed Arab and international develop-

ments, official sources said. Sbaraf arrived here Wednesday for an official two-day visit.

Official sources said that during the three-hour meeting Sbaraf conveyed a message from King Hussein to Assad.

They said the talks covered the latest developments in the region, issues of common interest and ways of strengthening joint action.

Klibi, Carrington discuss Mideast

LONDON, Jan. 25 (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Cheddi Klibi Friday discussed Middle East problems with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington as part of an Arab diplomatic offensive to win support for a Palestinian state.

"We had a good meeting and shared very similar views on several issues," Klibi told reporters on leaving the Foreign Office.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the talks

were mainly concerned with the Arab-Israeli problem and a possible resumption of the Euro-Arab dialogue. Klibi has recently visited France and Italy.

The spokesman said that Klibi, who is in London on a three-day visit, told Lord Carrington there was a need for an Arab solution to Lebanon's problems. Klibi was due to meet later Friday with opposition leader James Callaghan.

Gandhi backs Palestinian rights

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (R) — Premier Indira Gandhi has reaffirmed India's support for the Palestinian people and said there could be no peace in the Middle East until their rights were restored.

In a message to Palestinian leader-Yasser Arafat Thursday, Mrs. Gandhi said: "There

can be no peace in the region unless the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are restored unequivocally, including your right to a homeland."

"I would like to reiterate my government's firm commitment of support for your just struggle."

Normalization of relations

Israel begins new era; Egypt's isolation grows

TEL AVIV, Jan. 25 (AP) — To Israel it is the dawn of a new era. To Egypt it is payment of a debt. Either way you see it, these two old enemies pass a new milestone this weekend with the exchange of diplomatic missions and the formal opening of normal relations.

Figures reveal how each side approaches normalization: since tourism began eight months ago 2,700 Israelis have applied for visas to Egypt, but less than 150 Egyptians have asked to visit Israel.

For Israel, normal relations are the heart of the peace treaty it signed with Egypt last March 26, the return on its investment of phased withdrawals from two-thirds of the strategic Sinai Peninsula, captured in the 1967 war.

After 31 years of rejection and isolation, of four wars, countless skirmishes, terrorism and 14,000 war dead, of high taxes to fuel the defense machine, of unremitting stress, Israel has a tangible taste of peace.

Jan. 26 was the day set for normal relations to begin. The date was moved to Monday because it was more convenient, Saturday being the Jewish Sabbath. After long negotiations it was decided to open embassies in Cairo and Tel Aviv, to end Egypt's boycott of Israeli products, to begin telephone and mail communications, to open land borders and to schedule civilian air traffic.

The boycott in fact ended earlier. Several businesses have opened trade talks and newspapers began crossing the borders on Jan. 15.

Other plans were snagged by delays. Permanent embassies did not open on time because the search for suitable buildings began late. Israeli diplomats and consular officials were to work from hotel rooms in Cairo and hope to wave flags flying over an embassy building by the time ambassadors are exchanged in one month.

By the middle of last week Egypt had not sent its delegation to examine the 40 buildings in Tel Aviv suggested by the Israelis. Israel was to send a team to Cairo only on Monday to arrange landing rights for El Al airlines, and it was still uncertain when the land border would open.

Israeli officials trying to smooth out final preparations met frustration as Egyptians pleaded technical and bureaucratic problems.

The appointment of ambassadors had also differences. Prime Minister Menachem Begin named his closest adviser and director of his office, Eliahu Ben-Elissar, to the Cairo post. Egypt appointed a middle-level diplomat, Saad Morada, as its envoy.

Officials in Tel Aviv were unruffled. Diplomatic missions will begin work within a week, they said. Talks are to open within six months on trade, cultural and civil aviation agreements.

"All this means free contact between citizens of both countries. This is a new era," says one Israeli who was involved in negotiations with Egypt. "From now on we will be treated like Americans or Austrians or anyone else without discrimination."

Siad Barre promises new cabinet soon

MOGADISHU, Jan. 25 (R) — Somali President Siad Barre has opened his country's parliament after a 0-year suspension and said he would soon form a new government.

The surprise announcement came Thursday at the end of a 30-minute speech in which the president told the 171 people's assembly members: "It is of utmost importance to improve the performance of our public administration so that it can efficiently fulfill its duties. In this connection we will form a new government."

Barre said the new government would submit its action program to the new assembly, whose members were nominated by the ruling Revolutionary Socialist Party and approved in general election on Dec. 30. Diplomats said they saw the resurrection of a parliament as an attempt by the 60-year-old leader to involve his people more closely in the governing of the country.

NOTICE

- The Management of the Commercial and Residential Center, Queens Building, King Abdul Aziz Street, Jeddah, announces that it has, at the moment, vacant flats and spaces for rent, including two complete floors in the office building that can be partitioned according to the tenants discretion.
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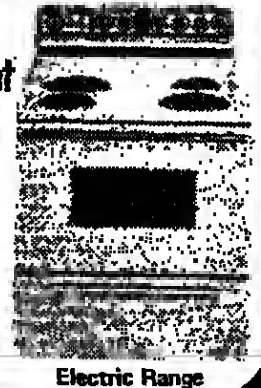
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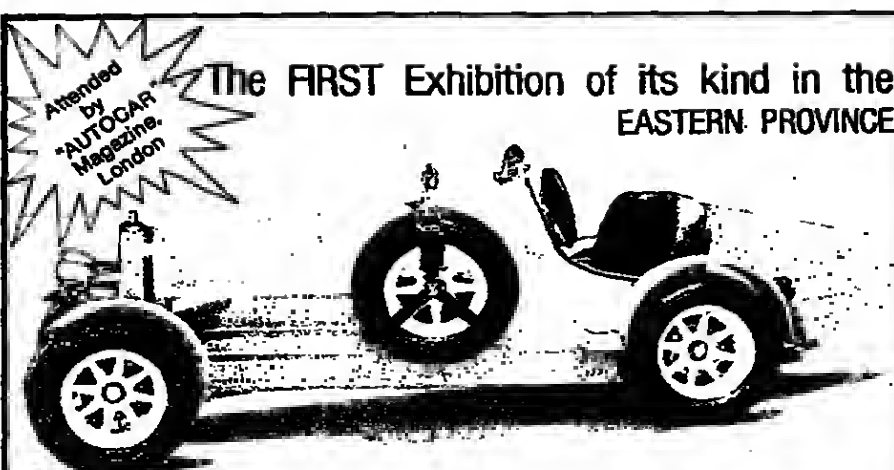
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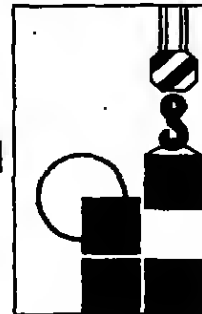
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هتكون من الامل

Taking command of the tube

By N. R. Kleinfield

WASHINGTON — You pump down in your favorite easy chair and you talk to your television set (the screen, incidentally, is 25 feet wide): "ON." Then you command: "Channel 7." You watch your show, then you tell your set to switch to the cable offerings — some 90 of them. You take in some slow pitch softball, then click on your photograph-like videodisk player and enjoy the latest record album by Fleetwood Mac. There they are cavorting on the television screen while their tunes blare out in stereo through your hi-fi system.

All this watching is wearying, but the late show is just too good to miss. You set your videocassette recorder to tape it while you sleep. Interruptions are irritating, so you hook up the "commercial killer" that enables

All this watching is wearying, but the late show is just too good to miss. You set your videocassette to tape it while you sleep. Interruptions are irritating, so you hook up the "commercial killer."

the recorder to skip over commercials as the movie unfolds.

Does all that seem like something only an oil-company chairman could afford? Not so. The communications industry is working hard on making the television set a medium for new forms of home entertainment at prices within the grasp of almost everyone. And many billions of dollars are up for grabs.

"If the 40s was the age of radio, the 50s of television, the 60s of color television and the 70s of hi-fi stereo sound," said Bruce Apar, editor of *Video* magazine, "the coming decade is surely the dawning of the age of video."

"What's happening," said an industry analyst, "is that we are gaining control over the tube, rather than being its slave. We can tape shows and watch them whenever we want. We can watch Monday Night Football on Wednesday; Saturday Night Live on Tuesday. We can buy recorded shows. We are finally becoming the master of the box."

To that end, the makers of television sets have salted their 1980 models with some novel accoutrements. For instance, one new RCA set can be programmed in advance to switch to certain channels at certain times so

that the viewer can sit watching without the responsibility of fiddling with any knobs. The same set can also flick lights on and off. And Japan's Toshiba recently demonstrated a television set that one can control by talking to it.

For those demanding about size, there are television sets with screens as small as 1 1/2 inches (measured diagonally) and projection models with screens that can be hung on the wall like paintings are expected to be in mass production in the 1980s.

The poor sound quality of television is also attracting attention. Some new RCA sets, for instance, attempt to mimic stereo sound by feeding the monophonic signal of the program through two speakers of higher quality than the tiny single speaker that is now standard equipment on most sets. In a few years, television stations will probably begin broadcasting in stereo, like some already do in Japan.

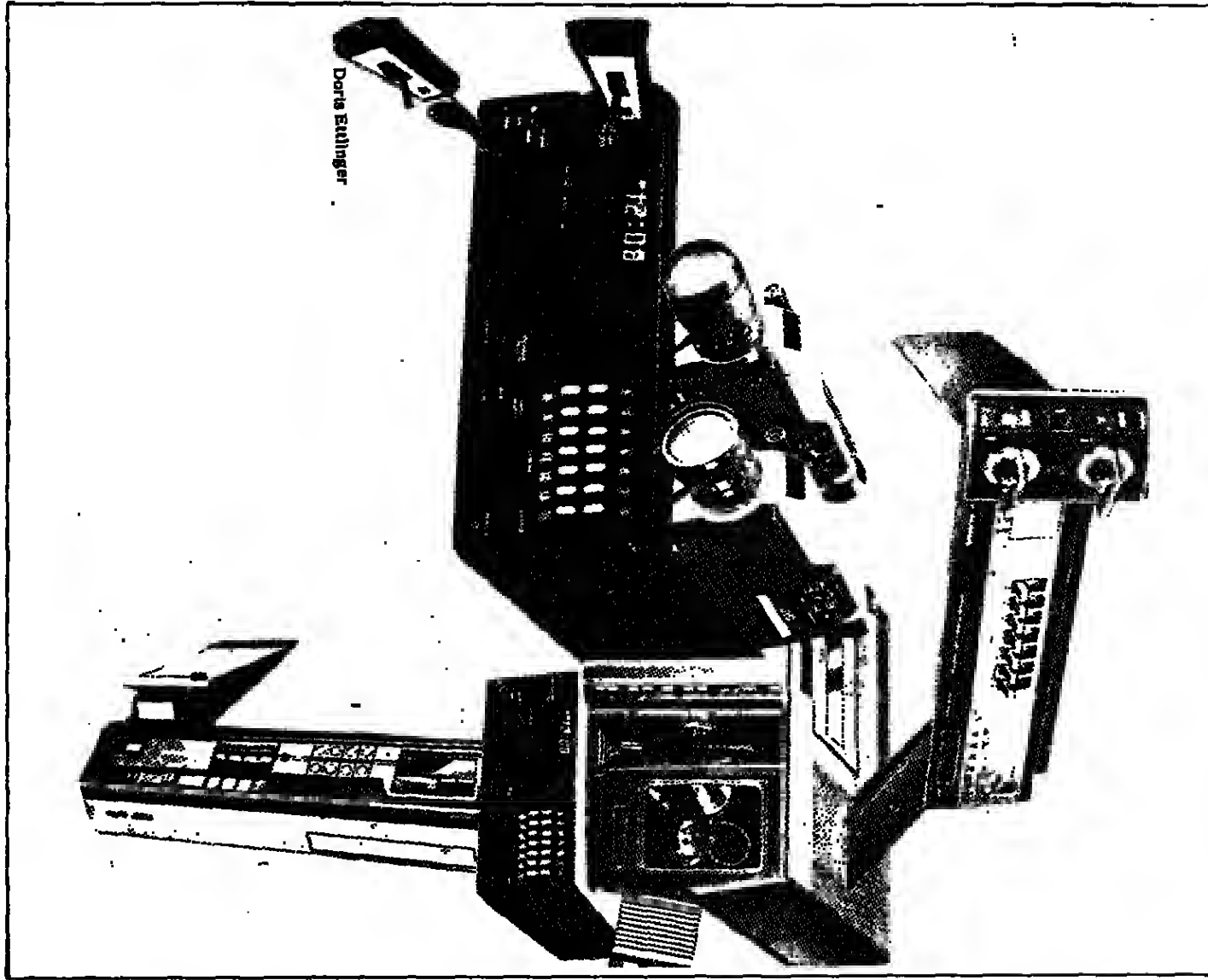
For those who hate to miss a thing, Sharp's "Dualvision" model enables a viewer to watch two programs simultaneously with a second smaller screen superimposed on a corner of the larger one. For those who can never get enough, Sampo offers a three-screen set.

In some homes, a videocassette player/recorder that tapes shows that can be played back through the television set is already old-hat. It is expected that more than a million of these units, which sell for between \$650 and \$1,500, will have been sold by early 1980. At least two enterprising companies are marketing devices that erase commercials while shows are being recorded. One such product has been dubbed "The Killer."

For those who find nothing of interest on broadcast television, several movie companies have put some of their films on videotape. These can be purchased or rented for use at home. The record industry is starting to grind out video cassettes, too. The first major one will be Blondie's latest album, which is scheduled to be available early in 1980. ABC recently released a videocassette of the visit of Pope John Paul II to the United States. It is the first videocassette produced by a major television network.

By late 1980, videodisk players selling for about \$400 should be easily available. While these units do not permit recording of television broadcasts, they use disks that look like phonograph records as a means of playing prerecorded programs through the television set. Just as in audio systems, these disks are cheaper to buy than prerecorded tapes. While a prerecorded videotape might cost \$50 or more, a videodisk is expected to sell for about \$15.

The really sizzling area, however, is cable television. Long hampered by regulatory hurdles, the 30-year-old industry was released from a debilitating shackles last year when the Federal Communications Commission dropped its limit on the number of signals from distant television stations that cable systems were permitted to receive and transmit to their customers. The industry is now poised for rapid growth.



Cable television now reaches about 20 per cent of the country's 73 million households, mostly those nestled in rural and suburban areas where access to broadcast signals is limited. Cable industry people predict that it will reach 30 per cent by the late 1981, the magic figure that many think will attract droves of advertisers.

"It's no longer an infant industry," an employee of the National Cable Television Association said. "It's a big industry that is on the brink of becoming a mighty big industry."

The field has already attracted some heavy hitters, including such publishing giants as Time Inc. and the Times Mirror Company, the owner of *The Los Angeles Times* and other newspapers. Also deep into cable are the General Electric Company and the American Express Company, which recently entered into a joint venture with Warner Communications Inc., an entertainment conglomerate with substantial cable interests.

The biggest cable company is the Teleprompter Corporation with 1.2 million subscribers and 1978 revenues of \$71 million. Basic cable services cost about \$7 to \$10 a

month, for which a subscriber can get up to 36 television channels, some from places too distant to pick up on a normal receiver. One system now being proposed would provide 120 channels.

For \$8 to \$10 more a month, a subscriber can get extra programming like commercial-free, uncut movies and sporting events from such out fits as Time Inc.'s Home Box Office, Warner's Star Channel and Showtime, a joint operation of Teleprompter and Viacom International Inc.

But cable television has more to offer than better reception and uncut movies. Some innovative new tidbits will be added this year. On June 1, Ted Turner, proprietor of Channel 17, an Atlanta station that broadcasts via satellite to cable systems around the country, will begin a 24-hour all-news channel. Bureaux are being set up in some 20 cities around the country that will feed the station

continuous news updates, features, and a two-hour evening news show that will be forwarded to cable systems for transmission.

The Entertainment and Sports Network began broadcasting an all-sports channel to cable systems several months ago. Likened to a video *Sports Illustrated* magazine, the channel thinks no sport is too humble to cover, including such offerings as high school athletics and go-kart races.

On March 1, Cinemerica plans to unveil a channel with 12 hours of programming a day, aimed at the over-50 audience. Studies have shown that people over 50 spend more time than any others watching television. Yet, according to another study, while 11 per cent of the population is over 65, just 2 per cent of the people appearing on prime-time network television are that old.

"We're going to put the focus back where it belongs," Ken Silverman, of Cinemerica,

said.

Warner Cable already offers a children's network called Nickelodeon featuring violence-free youth-oriented shows without commercials, and there is a cable network that features programs entirely in Spanish.

Time-Life Films, a division of Time Inc., plans to create a cable network next spring that will carry first-run productions of the BBC, the kind of programs that in the past have been shown almost exclusively on educational channels.

Cable television is also being explored as a medium for information. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Knight-Ridder Newspapers Inc. are experimenting in Coral Gables, Florida with a system in which subscribers can call up on their television screens things like weather statistics, news and airline schedules. A.T.&T.'s phone lines serve as the transmission medium. The General Telephone and

People will be able to set up antennas in their backyards to receive programs directly from satellites. Nieman Marcus offers one for \$36,500.

Electronics Corporation is testing a similar system.

Warner Cable has been making news with its two-way system in Columbus, Ohio. The system, called QUBE, enables people to send information back through their sets to the cable system studio. In this way, they can vote for their favorite programs, choose the winners of the talent contests, and, eventually, shop by television.

A main reason for the cable television's recent rapid expansion has been the increased capacity of satellites to transmit. People will eventually be able to erect saucer-like antennas in their backyards to receive programs directly from satellites. Some have already done so. Neiman-Marcus, a Dallas department store, offers one in its catalogue for \$36,500, installed.

What will the cable and direct satellite transmission do to network television? Many figure that there are two television audiences: a cable and a network audience, and that neither will feed off the other.

In fact, some studies of cable television viewing have found that, as a result of turning on their sets to see cable offerings, viewers are also soaking in more network shows.

"The home is becoming a video feast," one analyst says, "and as this keeps up, it's going to get tougher and tougher to leave the house in the morning."

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The census' political role

By Ben Wattenberg

WASHINGTON — This is more than just an election year. It is also a decennial census year.

The Constitution stipulates that the House of Representatives be reapportioned every 10 years to reflect the population shifts recorded in the decennial census.

By 1982, the House will be reapportioned. In 1984 — the presidential year immediately following the 1980 one — the Electoral year immediately following the 1980 one — the Electoral College will be reapportioned to reflect those House changes. The number of electoral votes given to a state is simply the total of its Senate and House seats.

So what? Population has been shifting in the United States. The population of the Sun Belt has been growing. (What it actually means is the South-and-West belt, which includes some oow-and-agaio cold and unsunny places like Oregon and Washington). The population of the "Frost Belt" has been getting relatively smaller.

Consider for a moment how the picture looks if one uses the standard Census Bureau regional breakdown as the delineators: "Northeast" and "North Central" equating as "Frost Belt," and "South" and "West" as Sun Belt.

When John Kennedy was elected president in 1960, the "Frost Belt" had 286 electoral votes, the Sun Belt only 245. The "Frosties" led by 41. When Lyndon Johnson was elected in 1964, the "Frostie" lead had already shrunk to only 12. When Richard Nixon won in 1972, the South and West states bad, for the first time in American history, more electoral votes than did the "Frost Belt" states, but by only a slim four-vote lead. That is still where the situation stands today.

What about 1984? According to Census Bureau projections, when voters go to the polls in 1984, the South-and-West belt will have 26 more electoral votes than the "Frost Belt" — a 22-vote shift from 1980!

The rate of political change is particularly quick right now. This is so, first, because the population shift has been large. Second, by quirk of the Constitution, the 24-year span from 1960 to 1984 will reflect apportionment changes spanning four censuses — those of 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980. The rate of change is compressed.

The magnitudes are massive. The 24-year change amounts to a loss of 30 votes for the "Frost Belt" and a gain of 37 for the Sun Belt. A loss of 30 Electoral College votes is as if Pennsylvania and Rhode Island disappeared suddenly from the "Frost Belt." A gain of 37 votes is as if a new Florida and Tennessee were created overnight in the Sun Belt. The swing of 67 Electoral College votes, representing the real value of the four reapportionments, would constitute roughly the combined populations of Florida, Colorado, Michigan and Virginia.

A big move in just 24 years. It is not a random move, politically speaking, just as it is not random geographically. Public-opinion data show conclusively that the West and South are substantially more conservative than those of the "Frost Belt."

These data fuel a blaze of questions and speculations.

Will it be more difficult — extremely difficult — for a presidential candidate seen as a "liberal" to get elected in 1984 or thereafter?

Would these trends — even in 1980 — make it more difficult for a liberal's as a candidate to succeed — as a primary candidate, as a candidate in the general election, as a president?

Suppose, for example, Sen. Kennedy is elected president.

By 1982 the House will be reapportioned. The more conservative states will be gaining seats; the more liberal states losing seats. From John Kennedy to Ted Kennedy, New York will have lost nine congressmen, Texas gained four. Even if the second President Kennedy wants to wage a fight for liberal programs, does he have much of a chance of success? Will political America turn permanently semiconservative, semipermanently conservative?

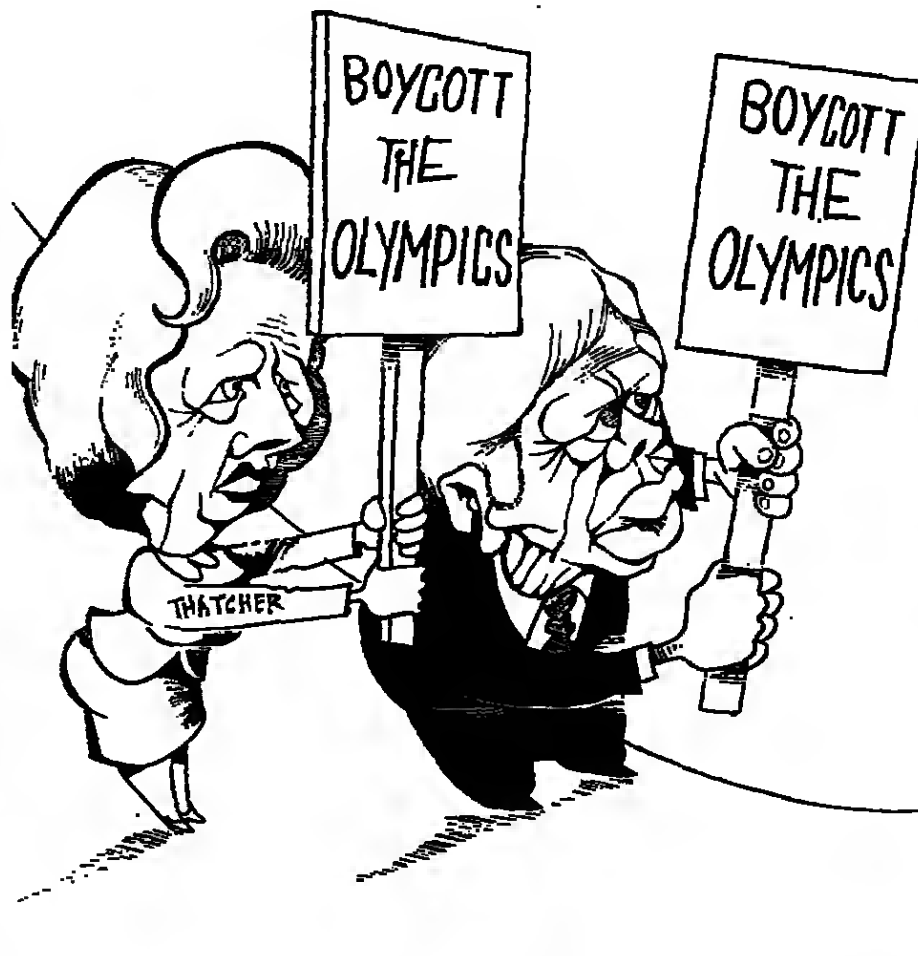
What about the notion that a president can be elected with only the votes of the Northern industrial quadrangle plus California, and without the votes of the more conservative legions of the rest of the South and West? That is less so in 1980 than in 1970 and, by 1984, simply not so at all.

Accordingly, one focuses on California — always critical, now super-critical.

When John Kennedy ran, California had 32 electoral votes and so did Pennsylvania. In 1984, California will have 47 votes and Pennsylvania 26! But California is not a politically "conservative" Sun Belt state the way Texas is. It swings in national elections. A growing Hispanic population further clouds the crystal ball. But so massive is the movement of voters that one can begin to play games that lead toward the possibility that the more liberal candidate can carry California and the traditionally liberal areas — and still lose a national election!

Many many questions.

Fuel for the political hot-stove league for the next five years at least.



Stern decrees to halt Soviet recession

By Elsworth Raymond

NEW YORK — President Jimmy Carter's embargo on sales of high technology and grain to the Soviet Union hits hard at an already ailing Soviet economy. The Kremlin, by omissions in standard published statistics, is trying to mute the strange fact that the nation has fallen into a real production recession.

In 1979, for the first time since World War II, output of many industrial products sank below the levels achieved in the previous year. Key industrial products like coal, steel, timber, cement, plastics and synthetic fibers went into decline. Also among the stragglers were essential supplies for collective farms such as pesticides, chemical fertilizer and tractors. Transport was hurt as the slump spread to the manufacture of automobiles, railway freight cars and diesel locomotives.

The long-suffering consumer was hardly cheered by production decreases in radios, refrigerators, washing machines, motorcycles, paper and shoes. (There is no employment recession because the country is entering a labor shortage.)

Although the production declines were not large, ranging from 2 per cent to 7 per cent, they represented an unprecedented failure for an industrial country that had achieved slow, steady growth for more than 30 postwar years.

After the industrial slump became obvious in mid-1979 from reports by the Central Statistical Administration, the Kremlin tried to halt the recession by the usual method — stern decrees. These laws mistakenly put the blame on bad industrial management and ordered factories to use more sci-

entific methods, avoid waste, and conserve metals, electricity, coal and oil.

Communist Party headquarters jumped into the fray by ordering local party officers to watch factory and mine managers more vigorously. Actually, the chief culprit for 1979's industrial ills was not industry itself but rather the railway system.

In a country with only a dozen long-distance highways, the railroads haul 70 per cent of all internal freight. This is half of all world rail freight, moving in great congestion on one-tenth of world rail trackage.

For all his insanity, Stalin understood that good railways were vital, so in his five-year plans he carefully allotted one-fifth of all capital investments to improve transport.

Nikita Khrushchev's and Leonid Brezhnev's five-year plans recklessly reduced this transport outlay to one-tenth. A quarter-century of post-Stalin poor railroad maintenance finally produced the inevitable result: In 1979, the railways could no longer cope with their heavy burden, and freight shipments fell below 1978 performance.

Many factories then had to decrease output, because their supplies were not arriving on time. Other enterprises curtailed production, since their products piled up at railroad stations, unshipped. At least the 1980 Soviet economic budget raises transport funds 5 per cent, but this is too little.

Meanwhile, a snowy spring, summer drought and fall rains disrupting harvesting created a 1979 grain crop about one-fourth lower than 1978's.

Before Carter's embargo, the Soviet Union had already ordered over 24 million metric tons of for-

ign grain, with the lion's share — 21.4 million metric tons of wheat and corn — expected to come from America. Now the embargo cuts American grain shipments to a mere 8 million metric tons, and most Western farm states are unwilling to replace the canceled sales.

True, the United States grain would have fed livestock rather than the Soviet people, but Brezhnev says that shops are already short of meat, butter and cheese. Additional decreases of livestock products will further doom the public to a very dreary diet.

Poor transport planning, and cruel nature have thrown the Soviet Union into a real recession, which the Soviet party has always boasted could never happen in their country. Soviet oatmeal income in 1979 rose by a mere 2 per cent — less than half of the plan and below increases during each of the five years beginning in 1974.

If 1980's weather is kind, the grain crop will recover, but the lost livestock may take two years to replace. Meanwhile, the five-year plan of 1976-80 for industry was doomed before the Carter embargo.

Let's compare the new, lowered 1980 production plans for some key industries with the originally five-year plan goals: electricity (new), 1,295 trillion kilowatt hours (old, 1,340 trillion); coal, 745 million metric tons (790 million); and oil, 606 million metric tons (620 million). Even this lowered goal for oil may not be met without American miniog machinery.

The Kremlin has always enjoyed hitting a man when he is down. Now the Soviet leaders will learn how such a victim suffers.

China eliminates the 'two whatevers'

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author is a specialist writer on Chinese affairs and has recently returned from an extended visit to China.

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON — "We must not sing the praises of any savior again...the reason is very simple. There has never been any savior."

Statements like this attacking Mao's hitherto unassailable position in history are part of a current campaign in China to reduce the late Chairman to human size. They are printed and broadcast all over the country, from Mao's home province to far-western Xinjiang.

Before this new wave of revisionism, the hallmark of Mao criticism was the coded phrase "under Lin Biao and the Gang of Four." However, since a speech in late October by senior Vice-Premier Li Jianying, the direct use of Mao's name has become common. Few aspects of his career, reaching as far back as the founding of the Communist Party, now escape carefully phrased reconsideration.

Such reconsiderations, occurring almost daily somewhere in China, are designed to eliminate "the two whatevers." Victims of this disorder, it is held, remain convinced that "Whatever Chairman Mao said we must resolutely follow, whether Chairman

Mao's remarks conform with reality or not, and "whatever Chairman Mao did not mention we must never do...even the wrong characters in Chairman Mao's writings must not be corrected."

All critics so far agree "that the great merit and achievements of Mao can never be obliterated."

That ritual, and doubtless sincerely believed statement out of the way, the reconsideration begins. A long article in the official *People's Daily* maintains: "It is absolutely incorrect to claim, as Lin Biao and the Gang of Four did, that Mao Tse-tung was a genius the likes of which appear only once in several centuries or millennia...it almost appeared as though the victory of the Chinese revolution was his alone."

Statements like this make inevitable a rethinking of important figures inhabiting history's dustbin. Two notorious ex-umber two statesmen, Liu Shaoqi and Lin Biao, are now praised for significant contributions to the revolution. In the case of Liu Shaoqi his rehabilitation is nearly complete.

"To make the leader outstanding," the *People's Daily* comments, "the area frequented by the leader, rather than the struggle conducted in the Guomindang (Chiang Kai-shek-controlled) area was described in party history at great length...leaving someone out who led struggles in Guomindang

areas but "made mistakes."

The "someone" left out was Liu Shaoqi, the party's leading underground cadre in "the White areas" during the 1930s. All cadres over the age of 40 know this, but the record was altered after 1966 when Liu fell from power as Mao's successor.

In 1922 there took place at the Anyuan coal mines one of the early great strikes in modern Chinese history. This event posed a double problem for falsifications by back historians. Although Liu Shaoqi was active during the Anyuan upheaval, the actual chief organizer was Li Lisan, a central personality in the party's early days, who fell from sight 10 years later for advocating an unsuccessful military policy.

The current expose shows that because "his activities in the strike were negated, the leader of the triumphant strike was not recorded in the party's history." It is still too early, it seems, to mention actual names; in this instance it is as yet unclear whether it is Li Lisan or Liu Shaoqi who is being "restored."

Lin Biao, once Mao's "closest comrade-in-arms and successor," was consigned to uttermost darkness in 1972 for attempting to assassinate the Chairman and fleeing to Russia, during which escape he was killed. Even here, according to the *People's Daily*, the truth must be told "of such a person condemned by history."

Lin Biao led the Red Army, the paper reminds its readers, in its first great victory over the Japanese in 1937 and, more than a decade later, cleared Manchuria of Chiang Kai-shek's armies. "We do not have to shy away from mentioning these battles."

The founding of the party in Shanghai in 1921 provides a Shanghai secondary schoolteacher with material to set the record straight and in so doing to somewhat dim the luster of Mao Tse-tung. Because some of the founders became "renegades" their names were for years expunged from the official histories.

The teacher points out: "Our party is in no way responsible for their degeneration." More pointedly, he asks about Zhang Guotao, a leader of the Long March who later broke with Mao. "How did such a 'nobody' have such great ability? Why did so many people follow him?" Such men, the critic goes on, "did not sneak into the party as 'secret agents' or 'traitors'."

The army's paper, *Liberation Daily*, has carried a report of a discussion in Nanjing among leading officers. When it came to Mao's previously sacred Ten Great Military Principles, the officers concluded they could no longer "be practised in the same way as in the past. Some of them are totally inapplicable."

This conclusion follows logically from an earlier piece in the army's paper praising "our esteemed and beloved comrade Peng Dehuai." Peng, an early revolutionary hero and associate of Mao, became the Chinese commander in the Korean war. In 1959 he was disgraced by the Chairman. He has now been formally "restored." —(OFNS)

saudi press review

Weekend newspapers led with different stories. In a lead story, *Al-Jazirah* quoted Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) as having said that Crown Prince Fahd had reiterated the Kingdom's readiness to make Islamic solidarity a tangible reality. *Al-Riyadh* led with a report on the formation of a committee led by Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh, to collect donations for the Afghan freedom fighters. *Al-Madina* led with the reported declaration of emergency in the ranks of police and security forces in Egypt.

The reported statement by King Hussein of Jordan that the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem was no less important than the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was played as the lead story in *Okaz*. *Al-Yom* led with the story of Saudi Arabia's delegation to the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference headed by Prince Saud Al-Faisal,

the foreign minister.

A majority of newspapers frontpaged an official denial of the Egyptian magazine *Roz Al-Yom*'s report that Crown Prince Fahd told a Dutch journalist that "I shall not rest until I do away with Sadat."

The main front-page stories in *Al-Yom* concentrated on PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's reported objection to the entry of the Lebanese army into the south before squaring up the position of secessionist Saad Haddad in Southern Lebanon. It also highlighted the call of China's Foreign Minister to extend "essential aid" to the neighbors of Afghanistan.

It also used as a front-page story unconfirmed reports about the arrest of the former Shah of Iran by Panamanian authorities. But *Al-Yom* and other papers also carried Panama's denial of the reports that originated in Tehran.

Al-Madina gave front-page treatment to the Japanese ruling party's demand for boycott of the

Moscow Olympiad. Newspapers also frontpaged King Hussein's desire that the Islamist conference discuss the Zionist aggression of Jerusalem.

In an editorial, *Al-Madina* concentrated on Saudi Arabia's policy at Arab, Islamic and international levels, stressing the fact that the cornerstone has always been to do good in the face of evil. The paper cited the Kingdom's relations with Egypt and said that despite President Sadat's ceaseless efforts to damage the Kingdom's reputation and create a rift between the peoples of the two countries, Saudi Arabia remained strictly committed to good counseling. It reaffirmed that Sadat's efforts would never be able to change this country's firm policy. Saudi Arabia has always been and will continue to be the champion of Islamic causes and solidarity, and will never be affected by the misleading campaigns of others, it said. The Egyptian magazine *Roz Al-Yom*'s

recent slanders against the crown prince is characteristic of enemies of Islam and Arabs, but such backbitings will never affect Saudi Arabia, it added.

Al-Riyadh showed concern over rifts among Arab states and their interest in regional matters rather than national affairs. Seemingly distressed over the Arabs' inability to bring about a diplomatic solution to their problems, it said that many rifts could be healed easily if the diplomatic incapacity is removed.

The paper said that the Arabs can easily do away with their own cold war if they look at the cold war raging around them.

Okaz dwelled on the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference and hoped that it will adopt unified stances and declare its strong opposition to Moscow's actions. It further urged the conference to call upon the Soviet Union to withdraw from the Afghan territory.

هكذا من الامل

A locus classicus speaks

Bringing 'the Establishment' back to basics

By Henry Fairlie

At the beginning of each new year, some of us look forward to anniversaries that lie in store, but 1980 does not seem to offer a very rich crop. On the other hand, I have my own anniversary. It will be a quarter of a century since I first committed to paper the term "the Establishment" as it is now generally used. Twenty-five years later, it shows no sign of dying.

As the word leaped from my typewriter into I do not know how many languages, some shady characters, not least among my friends, were not above claiming they had used the phrase before me. I dealt with them in an article in *The New Yorker* some years ago, but since then the ultimate authority in these matters has come down on my side. The new A-G Supplement of the Oxford English Dictionary identifies me as the locus classicus for the first use of the term in its current meaning.

When did you last rub shoulders with a locus classicus. Pulitzer Prize winners are penny plain. Nobel Prize winners are two-piece colored. But we loci classici are a select band.

It is hard not to take a proprietary interest in a word one has invented, and for 25 years I have watched its dizzying career with bemusement and dismay. It certainly rushed across the world, and is obviously a fixture in our languages, but it is not generally used as I meant it.

The definition I gave it — which the Oxford Dictionary repeats, and more or less adopts as its own — was explicit and firm, on one point. "The Establishment" is not those people who hold and exercise power as such. It is the people who create and sustain the climate of assumptions and opinion within which power is exercised by those who hold it by election or appointment.

But no sooner had I used the phrase than this careful meaning was lost, and the second edition of Fowler's Modern English Usage, which obviously has not great liking for the phrase, quotes me as writing an essay as early as 1959:

"Intended to assist inquiry and thought, this virtuous almost demure phrase has been debauched by the whole tribe of professional publicists and vulgarizers who today imagine that a little ill-will enables them to comment on public affairs. Corrupted by them, the Establishment is now a harlot of a phrase. It is used indiscriminately by people merely to denote those in positions of power whom they happen to dislike the most."

From this point of view it is interesting to recall how and why I came to use the term, for the story has, 25 years later, just been given an unpredictable and wry twist by a revela-

tion that has momentarily been in the headlines.

When Donald MacLean and Guy Burgess disappeared in June 1951, a lot of vulgar people in Britain at once concluded that they had defected to Russia. The popular newspapers were certain of it from their inquiries. But those who had known the families, or been to the same schools and university, or belonged to the same clubs, dismissed such an idea as a total misreading of the gentlemen they were.

It was not until four years later the Foreign Office had to admit that MacLean and Burgess had indeed defected to Moscow. I had to write a column before the White Paper was published and before the debate in Parliament and, with the blank sheet in my typewriter, my mind strayed back to the kind of explanations that had been given of the two men's conduct.

It is not hard to take a proprietary interest in a word one has invented, and for 25 years I have watched its dizzying career with bemusement and dismay.

One of the most ineffable was offered to me by Alan Pryce Jones, then editor of the *Times Literary Supplement*, who said of the night they disappeared: "Donald was meant to be giving me dinner, and he stood me up. But he has done it before, and he always makes up later." In the face of such faith in the code of the old school tie, no hint of the possibility of treason had a chance of prevailing.

Now a quarter of a century later we learn that another of their number, Sir Anthony Blunt, was protected for no less than 15 years even after he had confessed to treason. Those who do the protecting I called "the Establishment."

Not only is it not power as such which they possess, but it is wholly mistaken to think in terms of any conspiracy. They are a number of men and women with certain very strong assumptions of their own, and with the influence to make these assumptions prevail in

society as a whole. The assumption in this case was that MacLean and Burgess might be drunks but that they could not be traitors.

The idea of such an "Establishment" fits easily into the crevices of English society, and to this day I am not at all sure it can be transposed to another country. Yet people around the world rushed to embrace it, and it is interesting to ask why they thought they needed it.

In the decade after the end of the World II, there had been upheavals of government in most Western countries, yet nothing very much seemed to change with each new regime. The left-wing governments in Western Europe did not introduce socialism, and when Eisenhower took over in America he did not dismantle the New Deal. People began to wonder if it mattered which party was in power, if the power which they exercised was in fact real; if there was not some brooding and permanent influence in society determining the framework in which the parties acted.

When I first wrote of "the Establishment" in 1955, I received a letter from C. Wright Mills, drawing attention to "The Power Elite," which he was to be publishing the following year, asking if we were not talking about the same thing. After I had read his book I replied that we were not, that his "power elite" was more directly associated with power than my "Establishment," but nonetheless he might be addressing the same phenomenon.

"The Establishment" has had a long life because people cannot help thinking that those they elect to power do not seem to have the power to behave differently from their opponents. After all, it was conservatives in America, the early supporters of Barry Goldwater in the late 1950s, who inveighed most strongly against "the Eastern Establishment," against the Republicans who said "me-too" to the Democrats.

In the mid-1960s the phrase became a handle for the New Left. Having invented the phrase, I used to listen, dazed and incredulous, to members of the SDS and Weathermen as they threw it around like a hand grenade.

But the greatest shock came when I read Helter Skelter, the account of Charles Manson and his family, and found that the rationalization of the atrocities, urged by him and parroted by his followers, was that they were a just vengeance against "the Establishment." One of them in fact hissed the phrase as she committed the final brutality on the victim. This was the demure phrase which I had once put to paper?

A word had become a slogan, and there were times in the late 1960s when I thought

that I was responsible for all the upheavals from America to Germany, since there were all rebellions against "the Establishment."

This is all of some historical interest, and there are lessons to be learned. Most obviously we are reminded how important it is that we should go back to find the original meaning of the words we use, and how those meanings have developed, and how it is no less important that our dictionaries should not just encourage our slackness but should compel us to return to the original meanings.

I wince at the definitions of "the Establishment" in most dictionaries. One of the better attempts is by the American Heritage dictionary, which I regard as the best handy-sized dictionary we have, yet in its nuances it gets the whole thing wrong in the end. It gives two definitions:

"a. An exclusive group of powerful people who rule a government or society by means of private agreement and decisions. b. A powerful group that tacitly controls a field of activity, usually in a conservative manner."

There is much here that is on the right lines: "exclusive...private...tacitly." But "powerful" in both definitions has the wrong emphasis, and agreements and decisions" is too definite for the kind of assumptions and influence that prevail. If "the Establishment" has virtue at all, it is that it is hazy, like the phenomenon it tries to describe.

We are so used to thinking of power in terms of superstructures and infrastructures and what not that we forget the influence of those in society who have little but the deference paid to them. They do not really represent any economic or other interests, and the origin of the deference is often hard to trace, but that is again one reason for their influence and survival.

It is they who say to the power merchants that "That is not good form." It is they who query, "We don't do that sort of thing, do we?" Power always wants to be taught manners; it is they who teach them to it. They keep power at arm's length — as if too fastidious to touch it — but lick it into shape at their dinner tables. It is this feeling that the rules are set by a number of little-known people which "the Establishment" was meant to capture, and although the notion may be hardly susceptible to sociological analysis, it is perhaps none the worse for that. "The Establishment" has had a longer run than "The Power Elite."

I have often agreed with those who say that creating the term "the Establishment" was not my best day's work; but how can anyone be expected to refuse a title so high-sounding and rare as locus classicus?



"It is they who say to the powerful, 'That is not good form.'"

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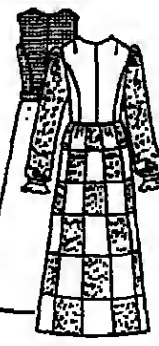
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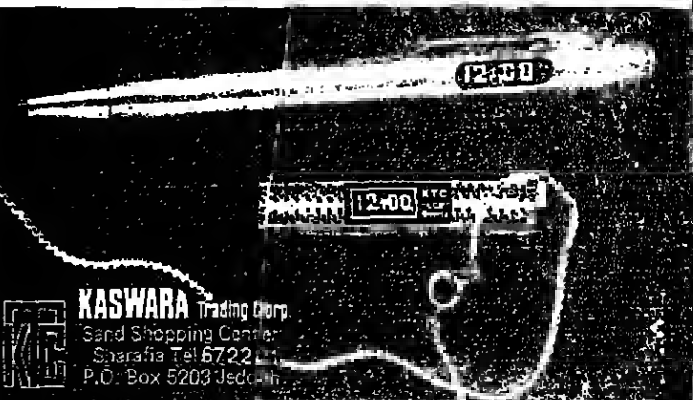


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Communist parties 'get funds'

New Zealand expels Soviet ambassador

WELLINGTON, Jan. 25 (R) — New Zealand said it was expelling the Soviet ambassador on accusations that Moscow supplied funds to a domestic political party.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said after a special cabinet meeting that the government had evidence that Ambassador Vsevolod Sofinsky had been personally involved in the transfer of Soviet money to the Moscow-aligned Socialist Unity Party.

A Muldoon said in a statement "This action of this is totally unacceptable. The ambassador would have to leave immediately," he added.

"The evidence on which this decision is based is conclusive," the Prime Minister said, adding that it had been obtained by the security intelligence service in the course of its routine surveillance of Soviet diplomats.

Two days ago, the New Zealand government announced it was expelling the representative of the Soviet Novosti Press Agency in New Zealand, Dr. Sergei Zimin, who was due to leave the country Friday.

The government said the expulsion of Zimin was one of a number of sanctions taken

against the Soviet Union to protest against its intervention in Afghanistan.

Sofinsky arrived in New Zealand 11 months ago.

Muldoon said the sums of money involved were large but he did not give precise figures.

He said no legal action would be taken against the Socialist Unity Party, one of two Communist parties in New Zealand, the Communist Party of New Zealand is aligned with Peking.

"It is an established international convention that a diplomatic representative does not interfere in the domestic politics of the country he is accredited to," Muldoon said.

One Communist party leader, Bill Andersen, who heads the Northern Drivers Union in Auckland, stood for parliament in the same constituency as Muldoon in 1978.

The other party leader Ken Douglas, also a leading drivers' union official, is Secretary of the Federation of Labour.

On Tuesday, when the cabinet held its first meeting after the long (southern) summer holiday, Muldoon announced a series of New Zealand reprisals against Moscow over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

A planned visit by Deputy Prime Minister Brian Talbot to Moscow was cancelled and talks and programs on fishing research, trade talks and social and cultural plans were dropped.

Travel restrictions were imposed on all Soviet businessmen here.

In addition, the size of the Soviet fish catch in New Zealand's 200-mile economic management zone is to be reviewed.

Soviet ships are at present allowed to take 65,000 tons annually.

Labour Party Opposition Leader Bill Rowling called for more details of the Sofinsky affair to be made public.

Rowling said Friday he supported the expulsion if there was conclusive evidence that Sofinsky had been interfering in the New Zealand political scene.

The public had a very clear right to know on what grounds the expulsion had been taken, he said, and more details could be made available without endangering the work of the Security Intelligence Service.

The head of the SIS, Paul Moloney, refused today to reveal any details of the affair. "As you'd imagine, it was a matter of extreme sensitivity and delicacy," he said in an interview.

"We had a role to play and we were very much, I regret, at the center of it. Everything was done as discreetly and as fair as could be," he added.

S. Koreans accept bid for talks

SEOUL, Jan. 25 (R) — South Korea today accepted a North Korean proposal for reunification talks between their prime ministers and suggested a working-level preparatory meeting to be held in the Panmunjom border village on February 6.

Prime Minister Shin Hyun-Hwak, in a letter to North Korean Prime Minister Li Jong-Ok said, "I believe it is indeed our historical mission that we Koreans must prevent recurrence of war and consolidate peace on the fatherland in order to achieve peaceful unification of the country."

Shin proposed that three delegates led by a vice-ministerial representative and a few assistants from each side meet in Panmunjom.

The South Koreans replied 12 days after the northern premier sent a letter to Shin proposing a meeting of the two prime ministers in either of their two capitals, Panmunjom or a third country to discuss ways of unifying Korea, divided at the end of World War II.

California earthquake causes radioactive leak

LIVERMORE, California, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — Radioactive-tainted water leaked from a nuclear laboratory tank here Friday after an earthquake shook a 320 km area of northern California and injured 50 people, a laboratory spokesman said.

The earthquake struck Thursday and was followed by four strong aftershocks.

The quake, recorded at 11 a.m. measured 5.5 on the Richter scale according to the Berkeley Seismographic Station, and was centered on the Calaveras fault near Livermore.

Buildings shook in San Francisco, in Monterey, 240 km to the south, in Santa Rosa, 80 km to the north, and in Sacramento, 144 km to the east. The quake was felt as far away as Reno, Nevada, more than 320 km east of San Francisco.

The spokesman said the water, which contained about half the level of radioactivity that could be dumped legally into a sewer, was dripping at a rate of about a quart a minute from a 30,000-gallon tank, but posed no danger to the public.

None of the water has escaped from the Lawrence Livermore Radiation Laboratory and the leak, discovered after the earthquake, was to be blocked with cement later Friday, the spokesman said.

The laboratory, which carries out nuclear research, was evacuated when the earthquake struck, and 24 people were treated

there for cuts and bruises, caused mainly by falling ceiling tiles.

Workers were to return to the laboratory later Friday, the spokesman said.

Environmentalists have protested against the building of nuclear facilities in California, which has an earth fault running the length of the state.

The epicenter of the earthquake was 19 km northeast of Livermore and 137 permanently-positioned trailers in the town were shaken off their foundations, making 500 people homeless. They spent last night at an emergency Red Cross center.

California lies on the San Andreas fault, which stretches the length of the state and is the longest charted fault in the world.

In 1906, San Francisco was devastated by a major earthquake and 700 people were killed. Some experts have predicted that there is an even chance that California will have a major earthquake within 10 years.

The last sizable quake in San Francisco was on last Aug. 6, measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale. Only four quakes stronger than the August tremor have been recorded in San Francisco this century.

The Bay Area Rapid Transit system immediately halted all service and trains remained stationary for about 45 minutes. Service resumed after it was determined that the system had suffered no damage.



PARKING PROBLEM: Severe storms drove the Greek-owned cargo ship *Ahina B* onto the Brighton Beach. The vessel missed the end of the Palace Pier and ran aground beside it, just 50 yards from the Madeira Drive promenade. A shipping agent said the ship is digging itself into the sand and speculated that the ship might not be able to be removed until mid-February when the tide is up. The captain and nine crewmen fought for more than 12 hours to keep the freighter afloat.

U.S. House urges Olympic boycott; most nations remain undecided

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R) — The U.S. House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to urge the removal of this summer's Olympic games from Moscow because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

If the Olympics could not be transferred or cancelled, the House said, athletes of the United States and other countries should refuse to compete in Moscow and should hold alternative games of their own.

The House approved the resolution Thursday by 386 votes to 12.

It was introduced after President Carter's declaration in his State of the Union message saying that "neither the American people nor I will support sending an Olympic team to Moscow."

However, governments and Olympic committees around the world continued to express skepticism about a boycott of this summer's Olympic games in Moscow if Soviet troops do not withdraw from Afghanistan.

Some nations joined the ranks of those reluctant to declare a position on the American proposal, saying they were waiting for an international consensus to emerge.

"Sports and politics should be kept separate. It is against the spirit of the Olympic movement to mix the two," Air Marshal O.P. Mehra, president of the Indian Olympic Association, said to New Delhi.

"If it's a political issue, it should be dealt with politically," he said. Earlier, an Indian government spokesman said Carter's views on the games did not concern India.

However, in Oslo, Norway's Swimming, Track and Field Association Chairmen said they supported a full boycott of the games. A meeting was scheduled Monday of all Norwegian sports associations which will recommend a boycott unless the situation "has changed dramatically," said Hans B. Skaset, chairman of the Athletic (track and field) Association.

"The situation now is so serious that Olympic games must be used as a political instrument," he said.

In Buenos Aires, Argentine Olympic Committee President Col. Antonio Rodriguez declared that Argentina will not boycott the Moscow games. He said governments have better means of putting pressure on the Soviet Union than using the Olympics.

Li Menghua, vice president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, said Thursday China is watching developments on a boycott and warned China will follow the lead of other nations. He said the boycott might be a reasonable response if it was designed "to secure world peace in the Olympic spirit."

Although neither Congress nor the President can force the U.S. Olympic Committee to boycott the games, USOC officials have said they would be likely to follow the government's position.

USOC Chairman Robert Kane said the United States was virtually alone in its call for athletes to boycott the games if they are not moved or cancelled and the Soviets stay in Afghanistan. Kane said there was little international support for a boycott.

A Soviet commentator called the American actions a violation of human rights. A letter to the times of London signed by Spartak Beglov of the Novosti Press Agency accused Carter of making the Olympic movement "an instrument of political blackmail" and of flexing his muscles in an election year.

"In this sense, Washington's action is a violation of human rights of hundreds of thousands of sportsmen in other countries and the rights of every person committed to the Olympic ideals," he wrote.

Turkish and Brazilian officials said they were considering written requests from Carter to join the United States in its plan.

Seven Italian Christian Democrat deputies urged the government to abandon its silence on the issue and take a stand.

In London, British Olympic Association Chairman Sir Denis Follows said the associa-

tion will consider the government's call to move the Moscow games.

But Follows repeated his view that the organizing bodies were unlikely to change their minds about going to Moscow, despite the Russian intervention in Afghanistan.

Follows said, "I have asked the National Olympic Committee to let me know what their reaction is as soon as possible, but at the moment I should think the reaction would be one of maintaining the status quo."

In Toronto, Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark said the actions of the Soviet Union disprove the statements of those who say politics and sports don't mix. Like Thatcher, he has called for moving the games — which the International Olympic Committee says is impossible at this point.

Australian Olympic officials adopted a "wait and see" attitude on the government's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics unless Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan.

The executive of the Australian Olympic Federation, after two meetings, decided only to advise the International Olympic Committee of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's stand and to seek the views of other National Olympic committees.

The executive said in a statement that no other national committee, including the Americans, had decided unequivocally to boycott the games.

China will boycott the Moscow Olympics in protest against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan if most of the other participating

countries do the same, the new China News Agency quoted a senior official as saying.

In a dispatch from Tokyo, NCNA said Li Menghua, vice-chairman of the Chinese Olympic Committee, told reporters last night, "The proposal to boycott the summer Olympic games in Moscow or change the venue is reasonable."

The Chinese Olympic Committee is watching the developments and will take the stand of the majority of the Olympic committees of other countries," he was quoted as saying.

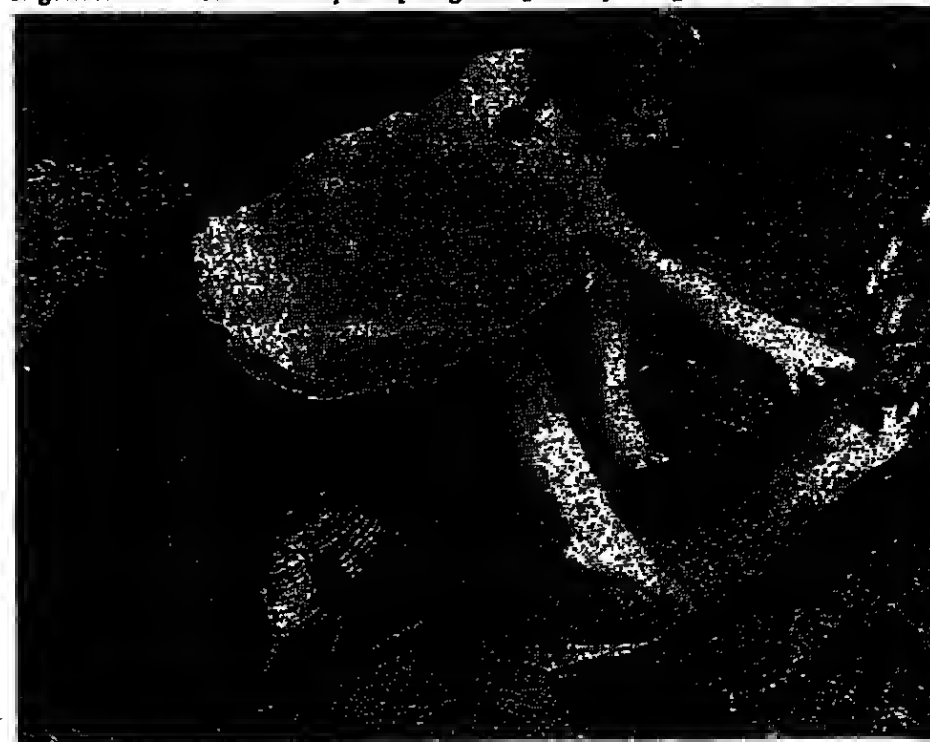
"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been condemned throughout the world," Li added.

"We will make our own decision in accordance with the principled stand to safeguard world peace and in the Olympic spirit," he said.

Peking has called for stern measures in response to the Soviet action in Afghanistan, which shares a short border with China. But a boycott would be a blow to Communist Chinese athletes looking forward to taking part in their summer Olympics.

The International Olympic Committee decided only recently to readmit China to the games and a Chinese Winter Olympics squad will take part in the winter Olympic games at Lake Placid in New York State next month.

While many Western countries are thinking about boycotting the Olympic games in Moscow, and Saudi Arabia has already announced its intention of doing so, Syria has signed a sports agreement with the Russians.



SLOW BUT CHEAP! Seven-year-old Sally Simmonds rides Old Slog at its home in Miami's Crandon Zoo in Florida. The tortoise weighs 1,000 lbs.

China gets most favored status from U.S. House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP) — The U.S. House of Representatives approved most favored-nation trade status for the People's Republic of China after a lengthy debate in which Russia's intervention in Afghanistan was mentioned often.

Approval, on a 294 to 88 vote, sent the measure to the Senate, Thursday, which earlier this week debated the resolution but could not act until the House passed its version. Both chambers must approve the measure.

The Carter administration began pushing for a quick vote on the matter in the past few days. The measure, which would raise China's trade status with the United States to that of other favored partners, was sent to Congress last October.

Democratic members of the house overwhelmingly supported the resolution while Republicans were almost evenly divided on the issue.

Despite the historic significance of creating new bonds between the two nations, there was little drama in the House debate. Most of the galleries were half empty. Only a few dozen Congressmen were on the floor during most of the debate.

Most of the House debate was taken up by opponents, who cited China's political and ideological ties to Russia and its human rights position as reasons the trade agreement should not be passed.

Representative Richard Schulz, Republican-Pennsylvania, told the House the Carter administration was "desperately searching for new alliances" as a result of Russia's incursion in Afghanistan.

"Let us not overreact to the crisis in Afghanistan by hastily playing the China horn," he said.

Representative John H. Roussot, Republican-California, said "I do not think Peking shares the same commitments to freedom as most other nations do. They are really not much different from Russia."

He noted that China was interested in high technology items and said "Will they treat us any different than other dictatorships societies...once they've picked our brains?"

Senate bill would relax CIA restraints

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP) — The Central Intelligence Agency would be free from important restraints on cover operations under legislation being readied by a group of U.S. Senators.

The bill also would strengthen the CIA's capacity to protect the identities of its agents from public disclosure.

It also would greatly reduce the spy agency's responsibility to comply with public requests for information under the United States Freedom of Information Act.

At a news conference, Senator Daniel Moynihan, a New York Democrat, and other sponsors said the legislation is a response to President Jimmy Carter's request in his State of the Union message Wednesday night for speedy passage of a new charter "to define clearly the legal authority and accountability of our intelligence agencies."

Carter said such a charter should ensure that abuses of the CIA's power do not occur while also removing "unwarranted restraints on our ability to collect intelligence and to tighten controls on sensitive intelligence information."

But Moynihan and the others said they saw no chance such a comprehensive charter will be approved any time soon.

The legislation would repeal the 1949 Hughes-Ryan Amendment which requires the U.S. President to inform eight congressional committees of any decision to order the CIA to engage in covert activity overseas.

It would require such information be restricted to the House and Senate Intelligence Committees only.

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Flies to India

Ali calls for boycott of Olympics

LONDON, Jan. 25 (R) — Muhammad Ali, former world heavyweight boxing champion, has supported calls for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"America and the rest of the world should do whatever they can in the way of protest to stop the Russians, even at the expense of the Olympics," he told reporters at Heathrow Airport.

"If we don't show them we are serious this time they will push into a corner where we will have to fight we have to do something or they will take more land and maybe start a war."

Ali, 38, who won an Olympic boxing title at Rome in 1960, was on his way to India with his wife Veronica. He hoped to get Premier Indira Gandhi's views on Afghanistan, and said he may also go to Pakistan.

"I believe Russia is a threat to all the religious peoples of the world and as a religious man I want to try to stop them spreading their Communism," he said.

In Oslo, Norway's athletics and swimming associations are now urging the Norwegian Olympic Committee to order a full boycott of the summer games in Moscow.

Hans Skaset, chairman of the Athletics Association, has asked for a committee meeting next Monday to give all sports associations an opportunity to express their views on the boycott.

"At that meeting our association will recommend a boycott of the games in Moscow unless the situation in the Soviet Union

has changed dramatically by the deadline for entry May 15. One condition is that Nobel Peace prize winner Andrei Sakharov must be a completely free man again," Skaset said.

"The situation is now serious that Olympic Games must be used as a political instrument."

Egil Nylenna, chairman of the Swimming Association, supported Skaset.

"Our association will also ask a boycott Monday. We can find alternative competitions for our swimmers next summer."

Chairmen of other summer sports

Coach encouraged

Blazers beat Lakers at last

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP) — The Portland Trail Blazers are not burning up the National Basketball Association these days. They met the Lakers for the third time this season Thursday night and only in the third game did they beat them.

"This is the best game we played all year," Portland coach Jack Ramsay said after the victory. "If we play game after game like that, we will make the playoffs. We played a very good team and beat them. We have to do these kinds of things night after night."

Ramsay's team has been anything but consistent so far, with a mediocre 25-27 record. The usually consistent Lakers, meanwhile, were anything but that Thursday night.

"We didn't play that well, and a whole lot of things hurt us," said Lakers coach Paul

Westhead. "Naturally, it doesn't help when Kareem Abdul-Jabbar has foul trouble."

In other NBA action, New Jersey defeated Washington 98-87 and Kansas City scored a 110-88 victory over Utah.

Tom Owens and Ron Brewer scored 27 points each to help Portland snap a four-game losing streak and a six-game Los Angeles winning streak. Portland outscored Los Angeles 19-8 in the first 6:20 of the third quarter to take a 69-59 lead and the Lakers never got closer than five points after that.

Mike Newlin and Ed Jordan combined for 19 points in the fourth quarter. Leading New Jersey over Washington. The Bullets scored only four field goals while losing their sixth game in a row.

Newlin scored 11 of his 28 points in the final period and Jordan eight of his 13.

Seven players, led by Scott Wedman's 20 points, scored in double figures for Kansas City as the Kings rolled past Utah 110-88.

Wedman had 18 points in the first quarter, when he hit his first eight shots from the field. Late in the third quarter, Wedman was

elbowed in the face by Jerome Whitehead in a scuffle for a rebound. He was later taken to a Salt Lake hospital for X-rays. The extent of his injury was not immediately known.

Otis Birdsong added 16 for the Kings, Bill Robinson brought in 15, Ernie Grunfeld had 13 and Billy McKinney 12.

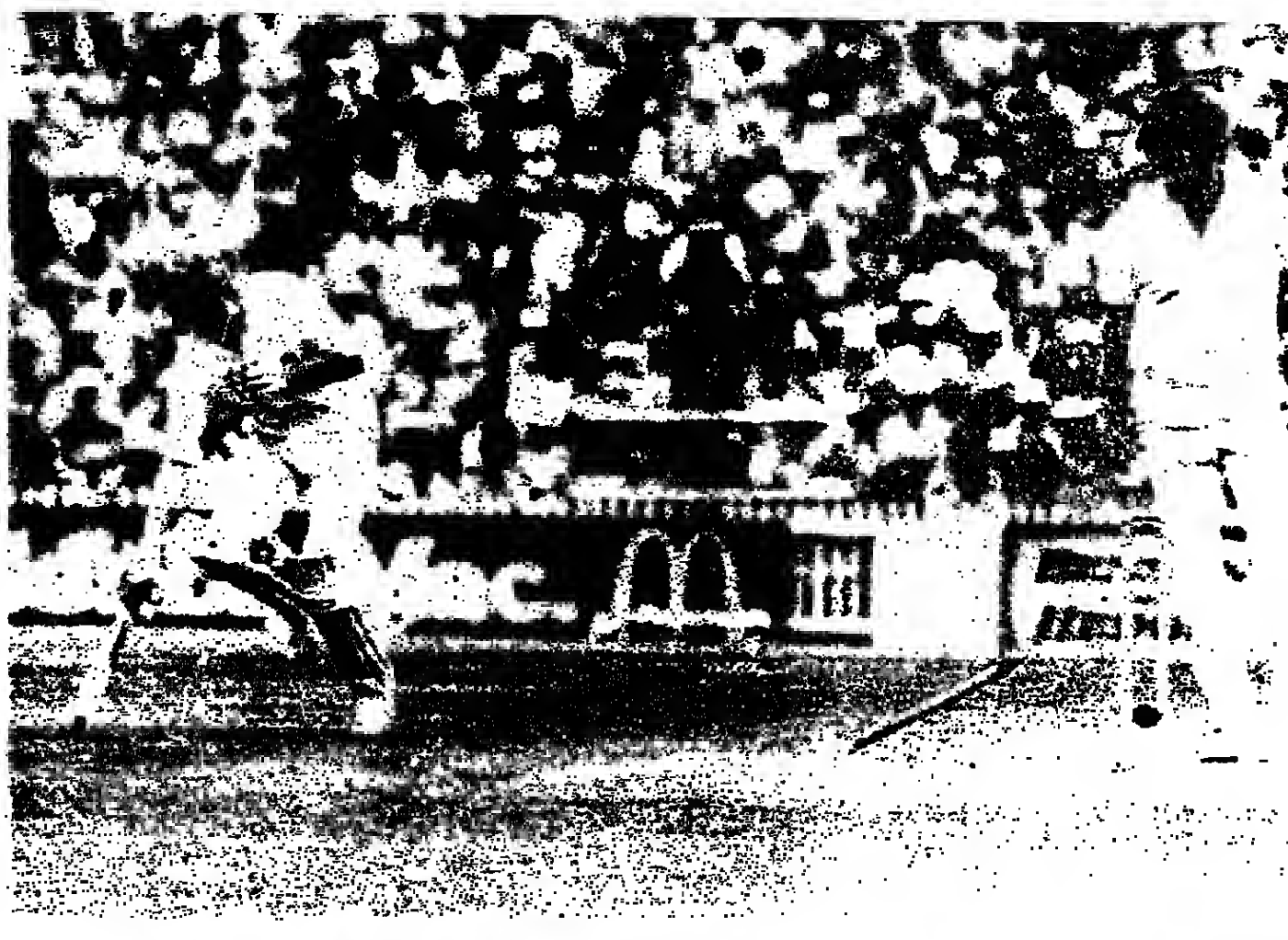
Wednesday night the San Antonio Spurs trounced the Indiana Pacers 144-130.

James Silas scored 32 points against Indiana but George Gervin, the National Basketball Association's leading scorer, erupted for a season-high 55.

Elsewhere, the Philadelphia 76ers crushed the Denver Nuggets 118-93, the Boston Celtics flattened the Detroit Pistons 131-104, the Seattle SuperSonics edged the Atlanta Hawks 98-96, the Houston Rockets defeated the San Diego Clippers 111-110 in double overtime, the New York Knicks downed the Phoenix Suns 119-109, the Milwaukee Bucks shaded the Golden State Warriors 104-102 and the New Jersey Nets beat the Cleveland Cavaliers 117-103.

The Spurs shot 59 per cent in winning their third straight game.

"Gervin was simply amazing," said Indiana coach Bob Leonard.



RUN OUT: Julian Wiener of Australia is run out by a smart return by Mike Brearley in the Sydney game, but for all that fielding skill the English bats still need improvement.

Drastic improvement vital

England batsmen square up to NSW game

SYDNEY, Jan. 25 (AP) — England will use its match against New South Wales starting in Canberra on Sunday as a last chance to gain valuable batting practice for the World Series Cup.

Apart from veteran opener Geoff Boycott, the tourists' batsmen have been badly out of form and will need to show a drastic improvement if they are to prevent Australia winning the Series 3-0.

For Derek Randall the match against NSW looms as his final chance of making amends for what has been a terribly disappointing tour, not only for the 29-year old Nottinghamshire batsman but also for his many supporters in Australia.

Randall is well remembered for his 174 in the Centenary Test against Australia in Melbourne three years ago and for his match-winning performances on tour here last year when he won three Man of the Match Awards.

His performances on this tour have been well below his best and he is unlikely to be selected in the final Test team.

For Wayne Larkins, brought on tour as a specialist opener, the match against NSW presents an opportunity to gain a Test cap as a middle order batsman, probably at Randall's expense.

Boycott is certain to open the innings with Graham Gooch, with David Gower, another top line batsman struggling to find form, the probable number three batsman.

Regular first drop batsman, Peter Willey, has been rested for this match with pacemen Bob Willis and Graham Dilley and all-rounder Ian Botham.

The new ball will be taken by John Lever and Graham Stevenson, the only two quick bowlers in the team, with Gooch and spinners John Emburey and Derek Underwood available to vary attack against a state side which includes five past or present cars.

New South Wales fast bowler, Geoff Lawson, rated by some as one of the quickest bowlers in Australia, is sure to give the batsmen a hard time.

Lawson needs a good performance against an international team to press his claims for a place in the Australian touring side.

In Adelaide, Australia's opening batsmen

will have to provide a sudden form reversal to give Australia any chance in the third Test against the West Indies which begins at the Adelaide Oval on Saturday.

Australia has been let down too often by its openers in the current series and that batting format has shown little variation.

It has three openers in its 12-man squad, Julian Weiner, Rick Darling and Bruce Laird.

One seems certain to be 12th man but the selectors and local fans will be looking for big things from whichever pair is selected.

It is crucial that Australia gets away to a good start and the pressure on middle order batsmen, Ian and Greg Chappell and Kim Hughes.

In contrast to Australia's front line worries the West Indies has been given solid starts by Gordon Greenidge and Desmond Haynes, with Viv Richards and Alvin Kalicharran following on to consolidate.

The West Indies has never won a series in Australia but at present leads 1-0 after two matches in the three match series and is expected to field an unchanged side.

In indoor meeting

McEnroe downs Mottram

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania, Jan. 25 (AP) — U.S. Open champion John McEnroe served, volleyed and drove with controlled power Wednesday night to beat Buster Mottram of Britain 6-2, 6-2 and reach the third round of the U.S. pro indoor Tennis Championship.

McEnroe, who led the U.S. Davis Cup team to victory in 1979, won all his service games and served 11 aces. He won his first 11 points of service and Mottram carried only one of McEnroe's service games to deuce in the match.

The second-seeded McEnroe built leads of 4-1 in each set. He came from 0-40 to take Mottram's service in the eighth game to win the first set using a sterling running, backhand volley.

He also broke through Mottram's service in the eighth game of the second set to take the match, winning on a second match point as Mottram backhanded a volley out of court.

Earlier Billy Martin put out eighth-seeded Fleming 6-4, 6-3. Martin rose from 1-0 in the last game to win on the third match point with a shot to Fleming's feet.

In one of the best matches of the tournament, ninth-seeded Wojtek Fibak of Poland pelted Geoff Masters of Australia 7-6, 7-5. Fibak took the first set on a 9-7 tiebreak score in a cross-court backhand passing shot.

Masters held set point at 7-6.

Masters came back from 2-5 in the second

German driver wins

Monte Carlo rally

MONTÉ CARLO, Jan. 25 (R) — West Germany's Walter Rohrl, driving a Fiat-Abarth 131, Friday won the 1980 Monte Carlo Rally.

Rohrl crossed the finish line over 10 minutes ahead of runner-up Bernard Darniche of France in a Lancia-Stratos.

In third position was Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard, also driving a Fiat-Abarth 131.

Provisional timings:

Rohrl: Eight hours 57 minutes 58 seconds
Darniche: 9:08:12
Waldegard: 9:09:45.

To Doubleday

Mets sold for record \$ 21 million

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP) — The New York Mets, last place finishers in the National League East the past three years, have been sold to a group headed by the New York publishing firm of Doubleday and Co. for a reported \$ 21.1 million. It is a record price for a baseball team.

Doubleday said Thursday it had purchased controlling interest in the Mets from the family of Charles Shipman Payson, the team's principal owner since the franchise was awarded by the National League in 1960. The Mets began playing two years later.

The announcement said Doubleday would have two minority partners, City Investing Co., a diversified firm which was formed in

1904, and Fred Wilpon, chairman of the board of Sterling Equities Inc, a real estate firm.

The key men in the deal are Nelson Doubleday, president of the publishing company, and John Pickett, chairman of the board of the New York Islanders of the National Hockey League.

The sale must be approved by baseball's National League but that is expected to be a formality.

The reported sale price of \$ 21.1 million far exceeded the \$ 12 million paid last year in the sales of both the Baltimore Orioles and Houston Astros.

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QUALIFICATION. (1) SALES MANAGER: A high caliber degreed professional with at least 5 years experience as a Heavy Equipment Sales Manager and must be fluent in English. Knowledge of contracting business will be considered a plus.
(2) SALES ENGINEERS: High caliber salesmen with at least 2 years proven practical sales experience in the Middle East marketing above or similar product lines and must be fluent in English. Knowledge of Arabic language and possession of Mechanical Engineering Degree will be considered a plus.

COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS Excellent salary plus commission, housing and transportation and other competitive benefits.

Only those with above qualifications and transferrable iqama need apply.

Please apply in confidence or in person with your resume to: AL JOMAIN HEAVY EQUIPMENT DIVISION Mr. M.A. FAJIS or Personnel Department P.O. Box 1351, Dammam Tel: 83 22874/ 83 23740.

But increases predicted by mid-year

Oil price drops to \$34 in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 25 (R) — Oil prices have fallen sharply in the free "spot" market to average \$34 to \$35 for a barrel of standard OPEC crude compared with a figure of up to \$39 in the beginning of the year, market sources said Thursday.

Many traders saw the decline as a reaction to panic buying during the last three months of 1979 when sellers in Rotterdam, housing the world's biggest oil processing and storage complex, were fetching up to \$50 a barrel. Market's sources said there was little demand in spite of the fall in prices which were \$20 to \$30 down on last week's.

The rush to buy oil late last year left little storage space and the sources said many oil tankers were cruising in the Mediterranean and off northern Europe unable to discharge their cargoes.

Prices were, however, still above some contract levels especially for the standard OPEC oil, Saudi Arabia's "Arabian light" which is sold to contract customers at the official price of \$24 a barrel.

But oils from other countries which have set prices much higher than Saudi Arabia's had virtually eliminated the gap between their official and spot prices, the sources said. One example was Libyan crude, quoted in Rotterdam at \$35 a barrel while available on contract at \$34 — a price which does not include transport costs, they said.

The spot market has often been blamed for last year's surge in oil prices, with oil exporters saying unprecedented demand on the spot market after the Iranian revolution had forced the pace of price increases. Crude oil prices virtually doubled in 1979.

OPEC failed at a conference last month to agree on a single official price for crude oil and Saudi Arabian oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani forecast a decline in demand which would hit the spot market and depress prices.

In Abu Dhabi, Dr. Mana Saeed Otaiba, UAE, oil minister declared that oil prices will "increase automatically" by the middle of this year.

"The instability and imbalance in the oil market will exert great pressure on prices and

this will force all oil producers, irrespective of whether they are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) or not to raise their prices," Otaiba stated in an interview.

He predicted this increase would vary from one producer to another as well as during different periods.

Otaiba said his government will endeavor to convince OPEC members to hold an emergency meeting at the end of March to adopt a common oil price and end the current confusion.

"The gradual and continuous rise of the price of oil will force consumer nations to develop other sources of energy more quickly," he said.

However, the executive director of the Paris-based International Energy Agency says he believes there is a good chance oil prices will stabilize in the first half of 1980 and that supplies will also improve.

Ulf Lantzke, warned that his prediction of stability assumed that world markets wouldn't be upset by "accelerating crisis," such as the disruption that occurred because of the Iranian revolution.

Lantzke spoke at a panel discussion sponsored by the International Chamber of

Commerce in Frankfurt.

The IEA director said that in the long run, industrialized countries must increase the use of coal, coal derivatives, nuclear energy and energy-saving technologies in order to escape the consequences of rising oil prices and periodic shortages.

Meanwhile, last year's jump in world petroleum prices has led to sharp earnings gains for three of America's largest oil companies.

The earnings were announced Wednesday by Mobil Corp. — ranked No. 2 in the United States after Exxon Corp. — 13th-ranked Union Oil Company of California and 19th-ranked Getty Oil Co.

Mobil said profits in the final quarter rose 72 per cent to \$541 million or \$2.53 a share, from \$315 million, or \$1.40 a share, for the same period a year earlier. Sales rose to \$14.7 billion from \$10.7.

Union's fourth-quarter net income was \$152.3 million, or \$1.76 a share, up 23 per cent from \$123.8 million, or \$1.40 a share, a year before.

Final-quarter income at Getty jumped 80 per cent to \$182.6 million or \$2.22 a share, from \$101.6 million, or 23 cents a share. Revenues rose to \$1.55 billion in the quarter from \$1.03 billion.

To halt 'freezing' deposits

Arabs seek foreign fund protection

ABU DHABI, Jan. 25 (AP) — Dr. Jawad Hashim, head of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) has called for international guarantees against the freezing of Arab funds deposited in foreign countries.

International financial stability has suffered a severe blow as a result of the United States decision to freeze Iranian funds in U.S. banks, Hashim declared Thursday in a press statement.

Hashim said it was natural for the AMF to "discuss the serious and dangerous precedent created by the United States decision to freeze the deposits and assets of a particular country," he added, without mentioning Iran by name.

The United States froze all Iranian deposits in American banks last November in retaliation for the seizure of the U.S. embassy in Tehran and the holding of about 50 American hostages there.

"These measures constitute a serious precedent for it has now become possible, as a result of the possible temporary straining of relations between states, that a depositor country may find its assets in the host country frozen," Hashim said.

"This would impair the ability of the depositing country to meet its economic and development requirements," he added.

EEC announces project funding

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (AP) — The European Common Market Commission has announced the approval of 121 development projects in associated overseas countries for a total of 2.2 billion European units of account (one unit of account equals \$1.44).

This included 5.5 million UA for development of rice production in Niger, 3.5 million UA for road maintenance in upper Volta, 3 million UA for repatriating Rhodesia refugees in Botswana and Zambia, 2.9 million UA for coffee and cocoa production development in Liberia, 1.5 million UA for water resources in River Niger states, 1.6 million UA for farming development in Senegal, 1.4 million UA for education in Tanzania, 1.2 million UA for development studies in less developed countries in lesser Antilles, 1.1 million UA for education in Madagascar, 400,000 UA for health education in Mauritania, 300,000 UA for irrigation in Guadeloupe and 87,000 UA for technical cooperation in Barbados.

Brazil signs agreement for Iranian oil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 25 (AP) — Brazil and Iran have signed an oil-purchase agreement, the Brazilian government confirmed Thursday, but it wasn't clear what the terms are.

The Rio newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* reported from Tehran that Iran's state-run oil company will sell 60,000 barrels of crude oil a day for the next eight months to Petrobras, Brazil's government oil monopoly, at normal OPEC prices.

In Brasilia, the Brazilian foreign ministry, said only that "a deal has been successfully completed," but it gave no details.

The Petrobras foreign press information office in Rio said it would look into the story. When the deposed Shah was in power, Iran supplied about 130,000 barrels of oil daily to Brazil. Brazil imports over 1 million barrels a day.

After the February revolution, supplies of Iranian crude became sporadic and unpredictable.

Iran and Saudi Arabia are Brazil's principal oil suppliers. The government has said that Brazil's 1980 imported crude oil supplies are "guaranteed" by contracts and that this country will not have to buy in the expensive spot market.

The new oil deal with Iran may be linked to increased Brazilian exports to that country. *Jornal do Brasil* said, in 1979, Brazil exported \$121 million worth of products to Iran, including manufactured goods and appliances, but this represented just 1 per cent of Brazil's total exports.

During the first half of 1979, Brazilian exports to Iran were running at a level of 0.6 per cent of its total exports.

Brazil has also announced plans to soften regulations on risk-contract oil drilling in the face of rising pressure to increase domestic production.

Petrobras said it will open up some 1.9 million square miles (4.94 million square kilometers) of sedimentary areas suitable for prospecting to foreign and local oil drillers.

The company also said it will grant "complementary participation" in decisions how oil is to be shared to any company striking oil.

Assistant superintendent for contracts and exploration Wagner Freire said the new policy will be implemented gradually through 1982.

The new rules represent a dramatic change in policy in Brazil which must import 85 per cent of the crude oil it consumes but until recently was reluctant to permit outsiders to drill for in Brazilian territory.

Brazil signed its first risk contracts in 1976 under restrictive conditions. Forty-nine contracts with foreign-owned oil companies and consortiums have been approved since then, but none has yet produced a significant oil find. Three of these contracts were cancelled because no oil was found.

As of now, risk contracts in Brazil cover just around 35,000 square miles (91,000 square kilometers) on land and some 93,000 square miles (243,800 square kilometers) offshore.

After lira devaluation

Turkey doubles oil prices

ANKARA, Jan. 25 (R) — Turkey Friday increased the price of all consumer oil products by between 44 and 100 per cent following Thursday's two-tier devaluation of the lira.

According to an official decree, the price of petrol was increased by almost half to 32 lira per liter (\$ 2.07 per gallon) for ordinary petrol.

Diesel, kerosene and fuel oil were doubled in price. In a move aimed at attracting vital foreign credits the lira was devalued by an average of 35 per cent against the dollar in a complex two-tier system.

The government announced that, as from Friday, one dollar would be worth 70 lira in most transactions, compared with 47 lira until now. This represents a devaluation of around 33 per cent.

A special rate, of 55 lira per dollar compared with the existing 35 to one, will be maintained for Turkey's crucial imports of fertilizers and insecticides for farmers. This means a devaluation of around 36 per cent.

A significant change in the existing two-tier system was the fact that Turkey's crucial oil imports will now be made at the general exchange rate, that is 70 lira per dollar. Until Thursday, oil imports, like the fertilizers,

were bought at the exceptional rate of 35 lira per dollar.

This means Turkey will be paying twice as much for its vital crude oil imports.

Bringing the exchange rate for oil imports to the same level as the overall exchange rate is aimed at cutting the losses of the Turkey-based foreign oil companies who import and refine crude for the Turkish market.

Until now, the big foreign oil companies — including Mobil, Shell and British Petroleum (BP) — have been paying in hard currency for crude, to be recompensed only at the lower rate of 35 lira per dollar. As a result, the foreign firms have been importing less crude and Turkey's refineries are working well below full capacity despite a chronic domestic fuel shortage.

Since Thursday's announcement did not mention Turkey's agricultural products at exceptions to the overall rate, as they were until Thursday, it was assumed they would be sold at the new rate of 70 lira per dollar.

Agricultural exports, mostly through the state mechanism, will therefore bring in twice as many Turkish lira, since they were until now subject to the exceptional rate of 35 lira per dollar.

Egypt outlines economic changes

BONN, Jan. 25 (R) — Egypt will have currency reserves totalling \$ 7.6 billion this year, making it easier to meet foreign debt repayments, according to Economic Cooperation Minister Ali Gamal Nazer.

The Egyptian minister listed his country's priorities in an interview appearing in the February issue of the West German business magazine *Capital*, which released it to news agencies.

Nazer said Egypt's infrastructure was in poor condition after 30 years of war and one of the most important aims was to put it into reasonable and acceptable order.

"On the production side we want to build up an industrial basis over the next 10 years which naturally must possess good technology. But that depends on the capability of the

Egyptian economy," Nazer said.

"Moreover, we have ambitious plans in oil exploration as well as in the development of tourism," Nazer added.

He said "The widening of the Suez Canal alone should bring us a net annual profit of one billion."

Asked where Egypt would find the necessary experts to help realize its plans, Nazer said "We will build hundreds of training centers with help from the World Bank and also from other countries, including West Germany."

"We will alter the income structure so that it will no longer be so attractive to have come from a university, but more attractive to have a skilled worker's diploma."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Wednesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.68	7.67
Deutsche Mark (100)	194.00	195.00	194.50
Swiss F (100)	209.00	214.00	210.00
French F (100)	83.00	83.50	83.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	41.90
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.25	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)		82.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.50	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.45	12.40
Jordanian Dinar		11.50	11.43
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.95	89.95
Qatari Riyal (100)		91.00	91.00
Bahraini Dinar		8.94	8.94
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.45
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		71,500.00	—
10 Tolas bar		9,500.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	176.80	177.00
Spanish Peso		50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	46.00
Singapore		—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE

24TH JANUARY, 1980 6TH RABI AWAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4.	Climax Pearl	O. Trade	Oorra	20.180
5.	Lana Kay	O. Trade	Sorghum	5.180
6.	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Contra./Barley	19.180
9.	El Obaid	A.E.T.	General	22.180
10.	Panormos	O.C.E.	Timber/Papers/Tiles	20.180
11.	Saudi Crown	O. Trade	Sugar/Cables/Heavy/Lifts	23.180
12.	Rio Dulce	Alireza	Tractors/Candy/Canned Food	18.180
13.	Barga MG 338-1	Gulf	Bldg. Materials	18.180
14.	Pamparo Univasal	Star	Bananas	22.180
15.	Frigo Harmony	Star	Fruits/Frozen Chicken	13.180
16.	Munster Castle	A.E.T.	Containers	22.180
18.	Achilleus	Rolaco	Bulk cement	18.180
21.	Polar Honduras	Star	Fruits/Eggs	23.180
22.	Keharua	Gulf	Gan./Steel/Timber	20.180
23.	Emanuel	O.C.E.	Reefer	22.180
35.	Ville D'Anvars	M.T.A.	Containers	23.180
36.	Ibn Al Roomi	Kanoo	To Load Empty Contra.	23.180
38.	Nikolaos Rigas	O.C.E.	General/Steel	22.180
41.	Apostolos 'A'	Alpha	Barley	18.180
42.	Hannah Lu	Algosabi	Contra./Gan./Steel	21.180

2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Villa D'Anvars	M.T.A.	Containers	23.180
Ibn Al Roomi	Kanoo	To Load Empty Contra.	23.180
Frigo Harmony	Star	Fruits/Frozen Chicken	23.180
Polar Honduras	Star	Fruits/Eggs	23.180
Saudi Crown	O. Trade	Sugar/Cables/Heavy/Lifts	23.180
Sculptor Konankov	A.E.T.	To Load Empty Contra.	24.180
Lautita	A.E.T.	Vehicles	24.180

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

ON 6.3.1400/24.1.1980 CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

4.	Hanchaong	O.C.E.	General	22.180
6.	Arya Nur	A.E.T.	General	23.180
10.	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Uree	20.180
16.	Strathdon	Kanoo	General	23.180
18.	Arab Alryad	S.C.S.A.	general	23.180
21.	Forsythia (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	20.180
28.	Slavsk	Kanoo	General	23.180
29.	Asia Yukho	Gulf	General	21.180
30.	Ishael Alkualib	Orr	Barley In Bags	18.180
30.	Mihael Alkualib	Orr	General	22.180
34.	Finn Amer	S.M.C.	Containers/Gen.	23.180
35.	Eleo Maark	Kanoo	Cement Silo VSL	14.78
36.	Pasara Flag	S.M.C.		

HANSA LINE

VESEL'S NAME VOY CARGO ARR/ETA DEP/ETD

Falkenfels	935H	General	23.1.80	25.1.80
Frauenfels	9240H	Containers	24.1.80	25.1.80
Rabenfels	ROA-38	Con/Ro	11.2.80	11.2.80
Rauenfels	0101H	Con/Ro	3.2.80	

Will also load Container/Ro for Bremerhaven, Antwerp and Tilbury

Consignees are requested to collect their delivery orders.

Agents: **Haji Abdullah Alireza & Co. Ltd.**

P.O. Box 8, Dammam. Tel: 8324133/4, 8323728/9, 8326387, Telex: 601008 ZAINAL SJ.



NIIPPON TUSEN KAISHA

VESEL'S NAME VOY CARGO ARR/ETA DEP/ETD

Forsythia	10	Cement	20.1.80	27.1.80
Wakanami Maru	7	Cow/Ro	22.1.80	24.1.80
Blue Polaris	20	Cars	30.1.80	30.1.80
Mentor	9	Cement	31.1.80	7.1.80
Pioneer Racer	12	Cars	31.1.80	31.1.80
Asia Lark	52	Cement	7.2.80	14.2.80

Consignees are requested to collect their delivery orders.

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UNITED ARAB SHIPPING COMPANY(SAG.)

Dammam, Tel: 8328734, Telex: 601331 UNISHIP SJ.
Riyadh: Tel: 4788647, Telex: 202384 ARSHIP SJ.

Dear Consignees,

United Arab Shipping Co. the National Flag Line of Saudi Arabia have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following ships to the indicated ports on the prescribed dates:

	ETA DAM	ETA JUBAIL	ETA JEDDAH
AL ARIDHIAH	24-1-80	—	—
IBN BAJJAH	28-1-80	—	—
IBN BAJJAH	—	23-1-80	—
IBN SHUHAIID	—	—	26-1-80
IBN AL ROOMI	—	—	27-1-80

You are requested to collect the delivery orders by submitting your Original Bill of Lading to avoid any delay.

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JUBAIL: Tel: 8331877 Ext: 87
RIYADH P.O. Box 735 Tel: 4789498/4789578 Telex: 201038 KANOO SJ.
JEDDAH P.O. Box 812 Tel: 70932/71006/74241 Telex: 401038 KANOO SJ.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاله



International Finance

International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

البورصات الدولية

30	Quaker Oats	29%	30%	Built Listing	3.60	3.5
33%	RCA Corp.	21%	21%	Cycle & Carriage	3.10	3.1
34%	Rapid American	21%	20%	City Development	1.68	1.4
35%	Raytheon	70	76%	Cold Storage	2.84	2.7
36%	Republic Steel	24%	24%	Cons. Paper	2.47	2.4
37%	Reynolds	41	41%	D.B.S.	5.25	5.3
38%	Reynolds Metals	33%	33%	F & N	8.15	8.1
39%	Rice Industries	65%	67%	How Far Bros.	1.89	1.9
40%	Royal Dutch	75%	76%	Inchenco	1.22	1.2
41%	Ryder System	25%	26%	I and R.G.	(NT)	(NT)
42%	Safeway Corp.	20%	24	Jardine Matheson	(NT)	(NT)
43%	Safeway Stores	35%	35%	Kampas	5.00	5.0
44%	St. Regis Paper	32%	32%	KL Kepong	6.40	6.3
45%	Sealed Air	50	51%	Malayan Banking	8.14	8.3
46%	Sealed Air Int.	27	30%	Malayan Telecom	4.34	4.3
47%	Scherling Plh.	35%	34%	N. Borneo Timber	2.07	2.0
48%	Schott & Sons	34%	34%	National Iron	6.35	6.3
49%	Schlumberger	100%	99	N. Sardinia	(NT)	(NT)
50%	Scott Paper	19%	19%	O.C.B.C.	7.70	7.5
51%	Sealed Air	44%	44%	Rothmans	4.10	4.1
52%	Seale (G.D.)	21%	20%	Selcon	(NT)	(NT)
53%	Sealed Air	17%	17%	Singapore Derly Hlgs.	3.70	3.7
54%	Shell Oil	59%	60%	Singapore Land	3.08	3.0
55%	Shell Transport	31	32%	Straits Traders	8.20	8.1
56%	Shell Co.	52%	52%	T. Harbours	(NT)	(NT)
57%	Singer	10%	10	Temenggong	(NT)	(NT)
58%	Southern Cal. Ed.	23%	23%	Tracoh Malaysia	7.00	6.9
59%	Southern Pacific	38%	38%	U.O.B.	3.96	3.8
60%	Sperry Rand Corp.	55	54%	Wittman Jacks Co.	(NT)	(NT)
61%	Squibs Corp.	36	35%			
62%	Sylvania Corp.	27%	27%			
63%	Sat. Oil California	59%	59%			
64%	Std. Oil Indiana	55%	55%			
65%	Std. Oil Ohio	98	94%			
66%	Sterling Drug	5%	10			
67%	Summa Corp.	72	74			
68%	Sylvania Corp.	20%	21%			
69%	T.R.W.	47%	46%			
70%	Teletype	143%	142			
71%	Tenneco	35%	36%			
72%	Texas Instr.	88%	87%			
73%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
74%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
75%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
76%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
77%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
78%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
79%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
80%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
81%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
82%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
83%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
84%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
85%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
86%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
87%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
88%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
89%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
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94%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
95%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
96%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
97%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
98%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			
99%	Texas Eastern Co.	68%	67%			
100%	Texas Instr.	90%	95%			

أقسام السجلات

Plastery Co.	110	118	Florida Power & L.S.	284
Pittsington	218	218	Ford Motor	249A
Prudential Asset	491	491	Freight National	283
Rank Organization	190	190	Fruitshut Corp.	283A
Read International	188	188	GAF Corp.	111A
Reilly Paper	689	689	GATX Corp., Ph.	367A
Royal Dutch	533A	533A	General Electric	545
Royal Insurance	338	338	Gen. Dynamics	703
Safeway Stores	491	387	Gen. Electric	544C
Rugby Portland	685	685	General Instrument	51
Rustenberg	252	252	General Mills	25A
Sale	79	79	General Motors	294
Shin Derby	79	79	Gen. Pub. Util.	89A
Shell	324	326	Gen. Tel. & Elect.	27A
Shirley	324	323	Gen. Trans. Inc.	37A
Slate & Lyle	164	164	Gessaco Inc.	27A
Tesco	73	72	Georgia Pacific	29A
Tide	122	123	Gillette	28
Transfair Intern.	63	62A	Gillette	28
Thorn Elect.	300	302	Goodrich & S.	21A
Thorn Electric	300	306	Goodrich Tire	21A
Tube Investments	276	272	Goold Inc.	25
Unilever	488	482	Grain W.R. Co.	421A
Unilever	488	426	Gr. At. & Pac. Tel.	28
United Discount	88	87	Grayhound	125
Vickers	124	122	Grumman Corp.	28A
Whitcomb Hardw.	48	39A	Grumman Western	28A
			Gulf Oil	367A

Closing Jan. 21	Closing Jan. 22	Heinz H. Co.	39
		Hercules	24
		Hercules	24

Beetle	785.00	771.00	Homestake lin.	80%	5
Breda	1330	1301	Honeywell	89%	8
Bump	8005	7820	Household Fin.	17½	1

Bastogi	785.00	771.00	Homestead Inn.	1874	5
Battaglia	1320	1300	Hotel New York	800	2
Burgo	8005	7820	Household Fm.	1979	1
Butler	7700	7605	Howard Johns	2416	2
Centino	7600	7500	LC Industries	2415	2
Central	2425	2430	ICI International	1521	1
Comp Ass Milano	10450	9880	ICG & S	2729	2
Crad Ref	1740	1680	Ingersoll Rand	1616	1
Edna	2425	2440	Inland Steel	3204	2
Ercole Marini	369.00	368.00	Int'l. Paper	696	1
Eurobank	5800	5045	Int'l. Flavours	2014	2
Fiat	1980	1945	Int'l. Harvester	34	3
Fiat Priv	1810	1840	Int'l. Ind. & Com.	5478	2
Fininvest	83.00	82.00	Int'l. Paper	4113	4
Fonit	1000	1000	Int'l. Tel. & Tel.	2394	2
Gen. Immo-Finanzi	72.75	69.00	Irving Bank Corp.	3943	3
IBP	4200	4281	Jeff. Int'l.	2896	2
IFI	2575	2400	Johns Manville	284	2
Imperial	21300	20400	Johnson & Johns.	7716	7
Italgas	850.00	801.00	Joy Manufacturing	3776	3
Italcrow	245.00	240.00	K. Mart Corp.	224	2
Italcementi	164	160	Kaiser Aluminum	223	2
Mediocredito	47000	45100	Kaufman & Broad.	994	1
Metal Ital	3075	3711	Kelllogg Co.	189	1
Milano	104	100	Kimberly	7594	7
Oliveri	1748	1800	Kraft Foods	4394	4
Pirelli & Co	1910	1930	Kroger Co.	1816	1
Pirelli S.p.A.	700.00	675.00	LTV Corp.	1214	1
RAS	11	10	Luigi Longhi	2626	2
Risencanto	127.00	0	Lycett Group	3713	3
Saffia	6400	6530	Lockheed Aircraft	406	4
SFI	1144.00	1100.00	Long Star Indus.	2992	2
Snta	850.00	855.00	Longwell Steel	1476	1
NEW LISTINGS					
Jan. Stock					
AMF Inc.	21	22	Mayo R. H.	359	5
Alai International	1494	1494	Miles. Hanover	3251	3
ARA SVC.	3214	3216	Molteni	461	4
ASA	4809	4826	Marshall Oil	19	5
Asahi	4534	4574	Marshall Field	2171	1
Alcan Aluminum	559	541	Marin Mar.	4694	4
Allegany Power	159	154	McDonald	43	4
Alco Chemical	503	503	McDonald Doug.	43	4
Allied States	2384	2213	McDonald Doug.	43	4
Allie Chumers	34	33	McDonald Doug.	43	4
Alcoa	854	828	McDonald Doug.	43	4
Amara	4914	4941	McDonald Doug.	43	4
Amerasia Hesse	509	51	McDonald Doug.	43	4

المستندات الكويتية

Amax Inc.	49%	45%	Metall Inc.	43%	4
Amerace Hess	59%	51	McDonald Doug.	43%	2
Amer. Airlines	19%	6%	McGraw Hill	29%	2
Amer. Brands	6%	1%	Medco	27%	1
Amer. Broadcast	38	36	Memorex	27%	1
Amer. Can.	35%	34	Merck Co.	70%	7
Amer. Can. Pac.	31%	31	Miller	27%	1
Amer. Elec. Pow.	19%	18%	Smith S. U.	12%	1
Amer. Home Prod.	27	25%	Allyn and Univ. P. Mfg.	47	4
Amer. Hosp. Ind.	35%	33	McCord Corp.	45%	5
Amer. Int'l.	6%	6%	Monasanto	61%	6
Amer. Nat. Res.	46	45%	Morgan P. F.	45%	4
Amer. Paper	59	58	Motors	59%	5
Amer. Petroleum	59%	52%	NCR Corp.	78%	1
Amer. Inc.	29%	23%	N.I. Industries	96%	3
Amro Inc.	29%	19%	Nalco Inc.	33%	2
Asarco Inc.	01%	0%	Nalco Chemical	33%	2
Ashtabul Oil	40	40%	National	23%	3
Atl. Richfield	88	87%	Nat. Distillers	31%	3
Avco Corp.	27%	27%	National Steel	39%	3
Avco Products	37%	37%	Nations	31%	3
Bank of NY	25%	25%	Newmont	40%	4
Bankers Trust	45%	45	Norfolk & Western	29%	2
Bankers Trust NY	45%	45	North Atlantic	29%	2
Baxter Travelers	45%	45%	Northwest	29%	2
Baxter/Ford	45%	45	Occidental	25%	2
Baymont Inns	21	21	Occidental Petrol	17%	1

Bengust Cons 'B'	12%	10%	PPG Ind.	31%	3
Bethlehem Steel	24	23%	Pacific Gas & El.	22	2
			Pacific Lumber	20%	2

Bentley's Best 10	12%	10%	PPG Inc.	21%	2
Berthelson Steel	24	23%	Pacific Gas & El.	22	2
Black & Veatch	22	22%	PacifiCorp	22	2
Boeing Co.	34	32%	Pan Am World Air	4%	2
Baker Bros.	67%	62%	Penn State	8%	2
Bell & Howland	28%	37%	Pennwalt Co.	4%	2
Bell & Howell	34%	34%	PerkinElmer	4%	2
Borg Warner	26%	34%	Phelps Co.	23%	3
Bristol Myers	35%	34%	Pillar	4%	2
Brown Bros. AD&S	31%	31%	Plastic Dodge	40	3
Brumfield	14%	14%	Plum	3%	2
Brunswick	14%	14%	Philips Petroleum	32%	3
Bucyrus Erie	21%	21%	Phillips	3%	2
Burlington Ind.	18%	18%	Pineco & Sons	33%	3
Burlington Nth.	85%	64%	Pittston Co.	28%	2
Burns & McDonnell	80%	79%	Pittston Corp.	18%	2
Burnsco	80%	79%	Polaroid	24%	2
CB&I	54%	52%	Potlacher Gamble	71%	3
CDC Financial	50%	50%	Puls. Service Equip.	18%	1
CPC International	83%	83%	Pulmon	23%	2

		SYDNEY		CLOSING		CLOSING	
				Jan. 22		Jan. 21	
				Price Aus.		Doll.	
39%	Std. Oil California	59%	39%				
39%	Std. Oil Ind.	59%	39%				
39%	Std. Oil Ohio	56	34%				
39%	Standard Drug	53%	16%				
39%	Stevens, J.P.	15	74				
39%	San Co.	72	74				
39%	Sunbeam Corp.	23%	21%				
39%	Sybron Corp.	20%	21%				
39%	T.R.W. Inc.	47%	46	ACI	2.58	2.5	2.5
39%	Teletype	143%	142	AGC	1.42	1.4	1.4
39%	Texas	33%	33%	Allied	8.50	8.5	8.5
39%	Texas Eastern Co.	67%	67%	Amstar	1.36	1.3	1.3
39%	Texas Utilities	18%	17%	Ampol	1.30	1.2	1.2
39%	Texas Gulf	79%	77%	Ampco Etc.	2.50	2.5	2.5
39%	Texas Int'l	47%	45%	AN	2.10	2.1	2.1
39%	Thokol	54%	53%	Ansett	2.20	2.2	2.2
39%	Tiger Inc.	29%	26%	ANZ Bank	4.47	4.4	4.4
39%	Timken Co.	56%	55	Associated Bk.	1.70	1.7	1.7
39%	Trans World Corp.	16%	16%	Assoc. Securities	(NIT)	(N)	(N)
39%	Travelers	52%	52%	Bank NSW	3.02	3.0	3.0
39%	20th Century Fox	48	48%	B of South	5.20	5.2	5.2
39%	U.I. Inc.	22%	22%	BHP	12.80	12.8	12.8
39%	U.S. Indus.	57%	57%	Bougainville	3.40	3.4	3.4
39%	Unilever N.V.	50%	50%	Cardinal	1.95	1.9	1.9
39%	Union Corp.	45%	46%	Carp Wyr	1.73	1.7	1.7
39%	Union Indus.	50%	50%	CBA	2.27	2.2	2.2
39%	Union Oil California	48%	50	Cent. Cont.	51.00	51.0	51.0
39%	Union Pacific Corp.	73%	75%	Consolidated	7.10	7.1	7.1
39%	Unilever	50%	50%	Consolidated	2.05	2.0	2.0
39%	United Brands	13%	12%	Consolidated	5.00	5.0	5.0
39%	U.S. Export	33%	33%	CPS	6.70	6.7	6.7
39%	US Indus.	8%	8%	CRA	5.20	5.2	5.2
39%				CSR	5.40	5.4	5.4

17%	EZ Industries	5.30	5.2
29%	Fakfax	1.33	1.3
5%	2.88	2.8

[illegible]

price Frs.	TNT	2.10	2.10
493.00	Toothies	2.04	2.04
50.00	Tooth	2.10	2.10

[illegible]

551.00	Sony	1,710	1,700
299.50	Sumitomo Chem.	125	127

94%	Raffi, (Cis, Fee)	180.20	186.50	Takeda	531	528
94%	Reducto or Reducte	425.00	425.00	Teijin	136	137
94%	Rheo-Pharm	125.10	125.40	Tokyo Marine Fire	339	635
94%	Rossmore-ULCLAF	252.00	250.00	Toray Indus	213	216
94%	Seacell	30.00	28.50	Yoshida Elec.	193	195
94%	Sagen	627.00	659.00	Toto	429	427
94%	Saint Gobain	127.00	123.20	Tokyo Kogyo	468	469
94%	St. Louis-Bouche	132.00	133.00	Toyota	811	011
94%	SAT	365.00	365.00			
94%	Schneider	154.00	158.00			
94%	Sida Rossgangit	670	690			
94%	Sogefi	180.00	180.00			
94%	Sommer	333.00	340.00			
94%	Suaz	274.00	272.00			
94%	Thompson-Brandt	222.00	222.00			
94%	UFA	148.00	145.00			
94%	UTA	15.20	15.18			
94%	Valcouris	103.00	104.50			
94%	Foreign Issues					
94%	BASF	313.00	317.00	Akufuse	1280	1265
94%	Exxon	228.80	228.40	BOY (Br)	1780	1778
94%	Goldfields	41.18	40.40	Bunfile	2690	2690
94%	Inco	11.68	10.70	Ciba Geigy (Br)	1215	1220
94%	Nesto	8900	8920	Ciba Geigy (Non-v'tg)	645	640
94%	Norsk-Hydro	600.00	590.00	Columbus	2880	2880

ZURICH

CHICAGO

Closing
Jan. 23

Closing
Jan. 24

Price Swiss Franc

307.50	Jelmoll (Fr.100)	1380	1360
34.50	Landis Gyr (Reg)	1450	1450
381.00	Nestle (Br)	3550	3535

54%	Siemens	262.00	264.00
53%	Sony	242.00	242.00
52%	Unilever	242.00	242.00
51%			
50%			
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Bulk & Bagged Cement

U.S. \$	الدولار	حقوق السحب الخاصة	SDR
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January 23		THE ECU		الدرايكي
		Exchange Rates for the ECU		
		Official Brussels Fixing		
		January 23		
USA	2.2770-2.2780	FB/Lux Con	40.4640	
Canada	2.8400-2.8420	Deutsche Mark	2.48175	
Switzerland	2.6450-2.6460	Deutsch Gold	2.75088	
W. Germany	3.9340-3.9350	Pound Sterling	0.633150	
France	9.2110-9.2120	Danish Krone	7.77699	
Netherlands	4.2430-4.2480	French Franc	5.23556	
Belgium	63.9040-64	Italian Lira	1101.87	
Belgium F	65.47-65.57	Italian Krone	0.0475	
Sweden	9.4420-9.4530	Spanish Peseta	1.43949	
Denmark	12.2800-12.2810	US Dollar	2.21038	
Norway	11.1800-11.1830	Spanish Escudo	56.577	
Italy	1.8360-2.1.833.00	Swedish Krona	5.96328	
Spain	150.00-150.20	Norwegian Krone	7.08587	
Spain P	113.65-113.67	Canadian Dollar	1.67139	
Austria	23.28-28.43	Portuguese Escudo	72.7175	
Japan	541.00	Austrian Schilling	17.5794	
Ireland	1.0640-1.0650	Finnish Markka	5.32754	
		Japanese Yen	339.143	
		Greek Drachma	16.48	
			UNAV	

Canada	1.4913	1.4822
Netherlands	90.600	90.650
Switzerland	107.830	108.060

Closing Gold Prices

Belgium	8,157	8,158	(In US Dollars per tray ounce)	
Brazil	42,980	42,980		
Denmark	32,030	32,008		
Norway	35,150	35,240		
Sweden	41,657	41,695		
Italy	2,146	2,146		
Australia	13,524	13,527	London	Jan. 21 Jan. 23
Canada	2,595	2,595	Swiss	338.50 \$22.50
France	2,146	2,146	Paris	759.31 642.00
Japan	3,470	3,475	Frankfurt	843.50 670.00
Portugal	3,470	3,475	Hong Kong	650.00 670.00
Spain	45.77	45.77		727.78 624.74
Finland	45.77	45.89		

COMMODITIES

سعر السلع والمعادن

	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
London Commodity and Metal Exchange		

[illegible]

COPPER مخمس

January 1565-1535 1530-1510
Sales: 7,388 lots of 5 tonnes.

Wharfedale	1285-1287	1215-1221
Westmorland	1288-1271	1220-1222
Sales	11,700 tons	7,500 tons
Market newsletter		
Carbohydrates		
Cash	1222-1224	1175-1177
Three months	1263-1244	1282-1194
Cash	500 tons	800 tons
Market steady quiet		
LEAD	رصاص	
£ per ton		
February	01.50	01.50
March	01.50	01.50
April	01.50	01.50
May	01.50	01.50
June	01.50	01.50
July	01.50	01.50
August	01.50	01.50
September	01.50	01.50
October	01.50	01.50
November	01.50	01.50
December	01.50	01.50
January	01.50	01.50
February	01.50	01.50
March	01.50	01.50
April	01.50	01.50
May	01.50	01.50
June	01.50	01.50
July	01.50	01.50
August	01.50	01.50
September	01.50	01.50
October	01.50	01.50
November		

ICO COFFEE		
Other Mild Arabicas	168.83	163.33
Robusta	163.78	161.78
Other Dark (1958)	162.33	162.33
20 day Moving Average	172.78	172.71
Other Dark (1958)	172.78	172.71
Colombians	184.00	173.00
Unwashed Arabicas	213.00	213.00
Commodity Prices (1958)	185.32	182.85
Bremen-Hamburg Price	185.32	182.85
RUBBER	مطاط	
Pence per kilo		
February	01.50	01.50
March	01.50	01.50
April	01.50	01.50
May	01.50	01.50
June	01.50	01.50
July	01.50	01.50
August	01.50	01.50
September	01.50	01.50
October	01.50	01.50
November	01.50	01.50
December	01.50	01.50
January	01.50	01.50
February	01.50	01.50
March	01.50	01.50
April	01.50	01.50
May	01.50	01.50
June	01.50	01.50
July	01.50	01.50
August	01.50	01.50
September	01.50	01.50
October	01.50	01.50
November		

Oct-Dec.	84.90-85.00	87.35-87.55
Jan.-March	86.00-86.70	88.60-88.70
April-June	87.10-87.70	89.80-89.90
July-Sept.	87.20-87.30	89.90-90.00

NICKEL		نيكل
	£ per tonne	
Spot	2905-2975	2980-3010
Three months	3000-3030	3110-3115
Stakes	444 tons	436 tons
	Market spreader	
SILVER		
	درايم	
	Pence per tray ounce	
Spot	1765-1768	1770-1775
Three months	1760-1770	1780-1785
Stakes	140 warrants	120 warrants
	Market spreader	
SUGAR		
	سكّر خام	
	Raw Ref.	
	Comm. Conn.	
	£ per long ton	
March	157.00-158.00	215.00-218.00
May	156.00-157.00	215.00-216.00
August	156.00-157.00	215.00-216.00
October-1978	156.00-157.00	215.00-216.00
	Futures volume 13,025 lots	on 50 tonnes each
	Tone: Steady	
WOOL		
	صوف	

	March	NT	EE
	May	NT	EE
£ per tonne	July	NT	EE

Standard			October	(NT)	(NT)
Cash	7640-7650	7650-7660	December	(NT)	(NT)
Three months	7520-7530	7510-7515	March	(NT)	(NT)
Rolls	700 tons	800 tons			
Market steady					
High Grade					
Cash	7640-7650	7650-7660			
Three months	7520-7530	7510-7515			
Rolls	700 tons	800 tons			
Market stable					

Sales 1,800 tons 1,300 tons

	Jan. 22	Jan. 21
World	118.2	118.0
Europe	103.1	105.0
U.S. (1)	124.5	126.2
Japan	146.3	152.8
Canada	250.8	261.1
Japan (2)	182.3	187.2
Germany	92.4	91.7

Spain	80.8	81.3	DN 2.1	January	198.00	198.00
Switzerland	95.1	95.1	UP 1.9	February	202.00	202.00
Netherlands	81.5	81.1	DN 2.9	March	208.00	208.00

Italy	58.9	59.9	UP 8.9	April-May	193.00	193.00
Belgium	110.3	109.8	UP 0.1	May-June	182.00	183.00
Sweden	93.9	93.9	DN 1.5	June-July	194.00	194.00
Norway	276.0	270.2	UP 4.2			
Denmark	121.1	121.6	DN 2.3			
Austria	132.4	132.7	DN 1.0			

SOYMEAL U.S.			
(1) NYSE	(2) TSE		
Index converted to 1 Jan 1970 Base			
Base 1 Jan 1970 equals 100			
Sept	246.00	246.00	
Jan-March	242.00	242.00	
April-Sept	240.00	240.00	

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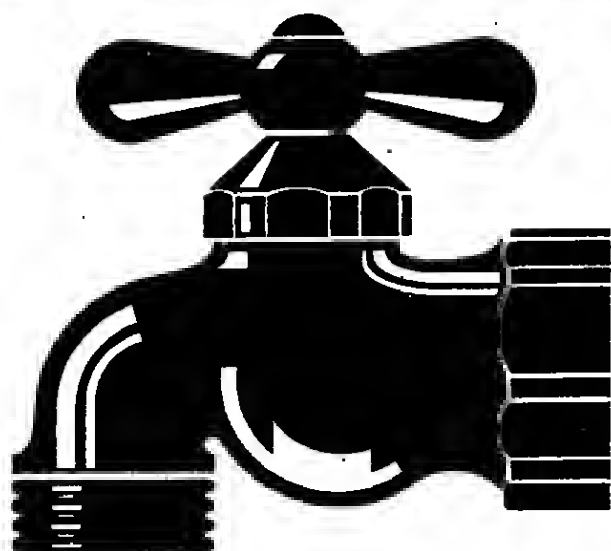
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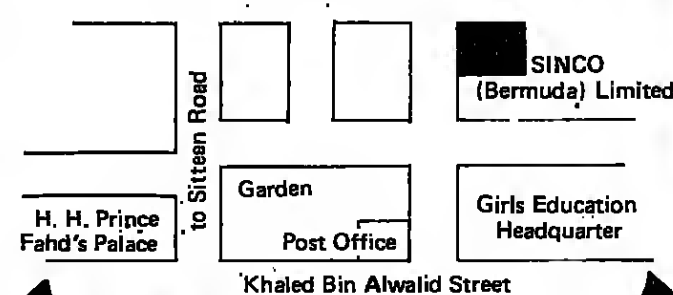


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International

السبت ٨ ربيع الأول ١٤٠٠ هـ

Ailing Khomeini votes, pledges winner support

TEHRAN, Jan. 25 (AP) — Ayatollah Khomeini left his hospital bed Friday to cast his ballot and urge his countrymen to the polls for the election of the first president of the new Iranian Islamic republic.

Tehran radio said the 79-year-old leader of the Iranian revolution, who was hospitalized early Thursday after what was officially described as a mild heart attack, "went to a polling booth at the hospital this morning and cast his ballot."

Another broadcast said Khomeini's condition this morning was satisfactory and that he had said his morning prayers.

Revolutionary guardsmen were on the alert throughout Iran, guarding against "foreign mercenaries" who the government radio said were plotting to disrupt the election. But last-minute electioneering proceeded normally Thursday, and Tehran's streets were filled with campaign posters.

"My illness must not hamper anyone from effective participation in the election," said a recorded message from Khomeini.

"The people must protect order and refrain from practices that may give the impression that we are not able to decide our fate or we are not abiding by rules of Islam," the message said. "Once the president is elected, the people must back him."

There was no apparent reason why anyone might not vote because of Khomeini's illness. But there have been reports that some of the ethnic minorities, who make up more than half of the nation's population, were planning to boycott the vote because of Khomeini's refusal to grant them autonomy.

Khomeini did not indicate support for any of the eight candidates but said it would be better for those without much chance of election to rally behind the front runners. If no candidate gets a majority Friday, the two with the most votes will meet in a runoff election Feb. 8.

An estimated 22 million Iranians over the age of 16 were eligible to vote for the president, who will be little more than a ceremonial head of state unless Khomeini dies. The new constitution vests virtually limitless powers in him for life, including the right to approve presidential candidates and dismiss the elected president. He vetoed out 92 of the original 100 candidates, leaving eight who are considered strong supporters of him and the religious theocracy.

The man regarded as the front runner is Education and Culture Minister Hassan Habibi, a member of the ruling revolutionary council. His chances improved markedly last weekend when the orthodox Islamic clergy close to Khomeini announced its support for him.

The previous front runner was Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, another member of the council. He was ousted as foreign minister two months ago when he took a moderate line favoring release of the approximately 50 Americans held hostage at the U.S. embassy since Nov. 4.

Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, who succeeded Bani-Sadr as foreign minister, is another favored candidate. He insists the hostages will be held until former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in exile in Panama, is returned for trial.

Sakharov said free to work

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP) — Nobel prize winning Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov, who was sent into internal exile in the Volga River city of Gorky Tuesday, does not face criminal charges, a high Soviet official said Friday.

Vitali Kobyshev, chief of the United States section at the International Department of the Communist Party central Committee, also said that Sakharov would be free to continue his scientific work.

Sakharov, the foremost Soviet human rights fighter, will have less access to top level academicians and research materials in Gorky, 400 km east of Moscow.

"Proceeding from human notions and taking into account his previous merits, he (Sakharov) will not be charged," Kobyshev said from his Central Committee office.

The official also said: "Since he (Sakharov)

is an academician, he will be able to continue his work."

Sakharov, while stripped of his state award Tuesday just before he was shipped off to Gorky, remains a member of the prestigious Soviet Academy of sciences.

The government newspaper *Izvestia* Wednesday came close to accusing Sakharov of treason, the newspaper left it unclear in its denunciation of the dissident leader whether he would face criminal charges in addition to exile.

On Thursday, Sakharov demonstrated that he hoped to overcome his present circumstances and continue leading the Soviet dissident movement when he contacted relatives and friends to condemn the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan.

May withdraw from cease-fire, Muzorewa says

SALISBURY, Jan. 25 (AP) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa Friday threatened to pull irregular forces loyal to him out of the three-week cease-fire amid reports of mounting lawlessness in the country.

Muzorewa, nominal prime minister, launched his United African National Council's election manifesto with a charge that British governor Lord Soames was allowing widespread guerrilla violations of the cease-fire.

Following the assassination this week of a candidate in the Feb. 27-29 elections, Muzorewa also complained of an upsurge of political thuggery. At least five attempts have been made by unidentified gunmen on the lives of various politicians in the last six weeks.

Muzorewa, who advocates ties with the West and free enterprise, blamed guerrillas loyal to Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe for the violence.

Muzorewa also charged Soames was ignoring complaints that many of the 21,600 guerrillas gathered at cease-fire monitoring camps were defying the truce by roaming the countryside with their weapons and intimidating civilians.

"It will depend on whether things get worse than they are now that we should consider to restore the country to law and order," Muzorewa declared, referring to some 16,000 irregular security force auxiliaries loyal to him.



Ayatollah Khomeini

Gunmen hold 25 in bank, want prisoner

PRETORIA, Jan. 25 (AP) — Three heavily-armed black men seized 25 hostages in a suburban bank Friday and demanded the release of a well known political prisoner, a fire brigade officer said.

The officer didn't identify the prisoner, except to say he was being held "far away from Pretoria."

There was speculation that it was Nelson Mandela, South Africa's most famous political prisoner. But police would not confirm that Mandela's release was being sought.

Mandela, 61, has been held for 17 years in the infamous Robben Island Prison at the mouth of Cape Town's Table Bay, on the Southwest Coast. Mandela, a black, was convicted of attempting to overthrow this country's white minority government.

A senior police official had entered the building and was negotiating with the men, the South African Press Association said.

SAPA reported that main communication ties with the bank had been cut, but that a phone line to an upstairs office apparently still was operating.

The gunmen reportedly were armed with hand grenades, as well as semi-automatic weapons.



FRIENDS AGAIN: Rhodesian immigration official Tom Spencer greets a Zambian officer in the middle of a bridge over the Zambezi River. The border with Zambia was re-opened after being closed since 1973 because of hostilities between the two nations stemming from the Rhodesian civil war.

Jet hijacked to Havana; 60 on board

ATLANTA, Georgia, Jan. 25 (AP) — Two hijackers believed armed and claiming to be Black Muslims commandeered a Delta Airlines jet carrying more than 60 persons from Atlanta to New York early Friday. They forced the plane to fly to Havana, Cuba where they demanded another plane to take them to Iran.

State Department spokesman David Passage said in Washington that the hijackers asked Cuban authorities to provide them with a plane to Tehran, but the Cubans refused. Delta said the hijacked plane, a wide-bodied L-1011, was not equipped to cross the ocean.

FBI agent Wilton Merry in Miami said "at least two of the passengers have been identified as hijackers. They claim to be Black Muslims and they want to go to Tehran."

The Black Muslim movement in the United States has been characterized by political militancy. Members say they want to free themselves from economic and cultural dependency on whites.

There were reports the hijackers carried a gun or a bomb. Merry said his only definite word was that they were armed with "real weapons."

Nearly five hours after Flight 1116 landed at Havana's Jose Martinez airport at 4:03 a.m., its doors remained shut and Passage said the only person allowed off was one unidentified diabetic passenger who was taken to a Havana hospital.

There were no reports of injuries. The flight was hijacked over Greensboro, North Carolina about an hour after takeoff, said Delta spokesman Jim Ewing.

Dennis Feldman, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Agency in Washington, said earlier that the plane apparently was being refueled in Havana and was to return to Miami. Aviation officials in Miami said they had not received a flight plan for Havana.

The FAA said the jet carried 52 passengers and 12 crew members, but Delta spokesman Dick Jones said in Atlanta there were 62 persons aboard — 51 passengers and 11 crew.

President Tito performing some official duties

BELGRADE, Jan. 25 (Agencies) — President Josip Broz Tito is recovering so rapidly from last weekend's leg amputation that he has begun performing "some of his duties," the official Tanjug news agency said Friday.

In a despatch from Ljubljana, where Tito underwent surgery last Sunday, Tanjug said the 87-year-old president was "further improved and feels well."

"President Tito is being informed on most important questions of our country and the world and is beginning to perform some of his regular duties," Tanjug said.

The agency gave no further details on Tito's activities or how much work he is able to bear, but the announcement was clearly intended to reassure Yugoslavs that the man who has led this country since the end of World War II is again in charge.

On Wednesday, a senior Yugoslav official told foreign reporters that he thought Tito might be able to resume his duties "in a couple of weeks."

In the first picture of him since he was admitted to the main hospital, the president was shown Wednesday night sitting in a wheelchair smiling broadly and chatting with his two sons Zarko and Miso.

Yugoslavs were both relieved and amazed by the sight of the deamling president following two weeks of anxiety about his health.

One senior official commented that Tito is "not only a political but also a medical phenomenon."

Tito has shown no signs of wishing to relinquish power and has designated no heir-apparent, but he has set up a nine-man collective state presidency and a 24-man Communist party presidency to succeed him when the time comes.

Friday's bulletin said nothing about rehabilitation treatment Tito was said to be undergoing.

Carter administration willing to sell Peking war supplies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (R) — The administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter has announced it is willing to sell Communist China military support equipment and officials said its decision had been hastened by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

But the administration said its policy of not selling weapons to the Communists remained in effect.

Pentagon officials said the equipment could include trucks, communications equipment and radar to track planes. They called the move "a small step" on the road to broader ties with Communist China.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in a trip to Peking this month offered the Chinese access to advanced technology for civilian use, some of which could be put to military use.

He also signaled the administration's readiness to consider on a case-by-case basis the sale of military support equipment, Pentagon spokesman Tom Ross said Thursday.

The process would take months, officials said, but the policy was firm enough for Brown to call a dozen senior members of Congress Wednesday to advise them of the plans.

Congressional approval would be needed for arms sales worth more than \$7 million.

It has also been announced China is negotiating with the United States for the construction and launching of a communications satellite by the U.S.

Carter's special science advisor, Frank Press, told a news conference at the end of a three-day visit to Peking that the satellite was one of the major topics discussed with Chinese officials, along with the Landsat-D satellite ground receiving station which the U.S. has offered to the Communists.

He said the communications satellite, which may be launched in three or four years time, was of "great interest to the Chinese for telephone communications, broadcasts and education purposes."

He said, "I believe that fairly soon the Chinese will be talking to the American manufacturing companies as the next step towards the acquisition and launching of such a satellite."

From page one

Fahd

The insurgent spokesman at the conference will be Professor Burhaniddin Rabammi, head of the Jamiat-E-Islami party of Afghanistan, a fundamentalist Islamic organization.

The insurgent groups have made five previous attempts to form a common front but have failed because of wide differences in political outlook and leadership.

The parties range from Social Democrats to the uncompromising Hezbe Islami Party which has refused any relationship with any organization linked with Communists or leaving sympathizers.

While the groups claim control over the insurgents, most of the fighting in Afghanistan is being led by village or tribal chiefs.

It has not yet been established with what authority the insurgent organizations here speak on behalf of the men fighting the Afghan armed forces and Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Stable

At the back of everyone's mind is the possibility of a massive U.S. Treasury gold auction that would bring prices tumbling down again. The advantages to the United States in doing are obvious. The Treasury would "mop" up many dollars that are now circulating in the international financial system, contributing to the instability of the dollar.

Despite the denial of the U.S. Treasury that such an auction is planned, gold dealers feel that the timing may be just right and would bring the United States political support from hard-pressed gold-deficit countries and the ordinary man in the street who sees little hope of ever buying any more gold. No wonder gold speculators sleep little at night.

All in all, trying to predict what gold might do next is like trying to see the bottom of a dark and murky pool while wearing colored lenses.

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